YOU CAN GET
10 Years' Old P & O Whisky
EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,149—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	19th Jan.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	7918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,766	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 195

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	21st Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharda, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to rose the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 16th Jan., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without change, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 17th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on SATURDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	19th Jan., 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
WANTED TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

REQUIRED immediately for Construction work the services of two TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS who must have been trained in an English Technical College and have had experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 Fixed allowance. Three months' notice either side to terminate engagement.

Applicants should send statements in detail as to their professional training and experience, with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
For construction Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, 10th January, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND OO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGS MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

MANUFACTURED AND PREPARED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TENDERS

CAN BE SUBMITTED TO

RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS,

AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF GOODS IN ANY QUANTITY.

CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,225

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE ! COFFEE !! COFFEE !!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all houscholders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... £ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899..... £ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30. 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.I.E.,
FRIDAY, 18TH INSTANT.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A MECCA OF MIRTH, MUSIC, MARVELS AND MULTITUDES.
TO-NIGHT, THE NEW PROGRAMME!
THE THIRD EDITION AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT! AN ELECTRIC SUCCESS!!
THREE GRAND PRIZES GIVEN AWAY
Coupons Given To-Night and Every Night with Every Ticket,
for the Rs. 300 BICYCLE,
The Fine Gold Watches,
20 pounds Harver and Sons Fine Teas,
DRAWN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Keep your Coupons and watch this space for the Lucky Numbers.
GET A GRAND PRIZE AND
THREE HOURS OF FUN, RICH, RARE and RACY. Don't forget the comfy Toys for the Children at the Matinee's Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
W. PFLUEGER, General Representative.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT OF SCOTTISH MUSIC
will be given in
THE TOWN HALL,
On Behalf of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage and under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th of February, at 9-30 P.M.
Tickets: Rs. 2 and Rs. 1. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—
I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1901, for paving certain cabstands in Bombay.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 15th January, 1901.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS
IN ANY ONE YEAR
Since the Company was ESTABLISHED in 1874,
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,60.00.000.
and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE
LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—in India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1901,
To commence at 5-30 punctually.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1 Overture ..... Reymond ..... Thomas
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2 Song ..... Serenade ..... Gounod
MISS WILLIS.
3 Violin Solo ..... Adagio in F ..... Handel
MISS F. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4 Song ..... Reveries ..... Rubenstein
MR. FAULKNER.
5 Recitation ..... Mr. Acworth
6 Vocal Quartette.
PART II.
1 Pianoforte Solo...Capriccio ..... Scarlatti
MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
2 Song ..... Villanelle ..... Eva dell Acqua
MADAME DURAN.
3 Violin Solo ..... Legende ..... Wieniawski
MR. H. W. ASTELL.
4 Song ..... Song of the Bow ..... Florence Aylward
MR. McBAIN.
5 Song ..... Bid me Discourse ..... Bishop
MISS P. K. N. KABRAJI.
6 ..... Cardas No. 5 ..... Michiels
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats ..... " 2
Plans and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.

AN EXAMINATION in BOOK-KEEPING and Accountancy of the Clark's Civil Service College (London) will be held in Bombay during March, 1901. Intending candidates are required to forward their applications together with a fee of £1 per head to the undersigned, on or before the 31st January,
SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Local Secretary.
10 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on the 21st JANUARY, 1901, at 3 P.M., Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil will move a resolution to the effect that the Water Tax be levied for 1901-1902 at 3 per centum of the rateable value of buildings and lands; that the Corporation express the opinion that the revenue from water supply by Meter, except for trade purposes, should be calculated on a rate of 5 annas per 1,000 gallons; and that the Budget Estimate of revenue from Water be passed at Rs. 16,24,000.
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
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HENRY S. KING & CO.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCUS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per bottle Ans. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

PORTLAND CEMENT "Pyramid" Brand by Knight Bevan and Sturge. Large Stocks kept by JOHN FLEMING and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE only HORSELESS VEHICLE running in Bombay is of VATCHA BROS. Let others follow as usual CYCLES, PHONOGRAPHS, etc., Meadows Street and Girgaum.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

WANTED at Rupee one per diem, WRITERS knowing English, to work as enumerators, in the forthcoming Census. Apply personally to the Census Officer, Head Municipal Office, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, COPYHOLDER, for Night duty. Must be able to read MS. Wages Rs. 20 per month. Apply Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English, accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-4 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Hunt, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Igiona, Aristona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,
Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.
For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.
THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.
SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NERVOUS.
DISORDERS.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,
Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

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ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD,
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—
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TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, (LIMITED),
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C.P.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
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FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 31 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
SATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,130,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.
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THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, acid Capsule.
Per Case of 3 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 33 12
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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.
FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

R. H. HALL & CO.,
EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."
Sole Proprietors of the following
OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
MALT WHISKIES
PURE AND MATURE.
As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.
The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.
MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,
BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application
TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.
CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £ 97 3-16 plus 3-16
2 per cent Rentes ..... £162 plus 1-4
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... £93 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ..... £107 1-8 "
Bar Silver in London ..... 29 1/8—1/8
Do in New York ..... 63 1/4—1/2
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 11 1-2 unchg'd.
Do in New York ..... 4 87—1/4
Discount Bank of England ..... 5 p. c. unchg'd.
Do Short London Bills ..... 4 1-4 p. c. "
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 4 1-4 p. c. "

Extra allotments of Council Bills on Bombay for Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been steady throughout the day, without much business passing. The rates this evening are as follows :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-8d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ..... 1s. 4 3-8d.
" France 171 1-4
20 Day's sight Japan 148
" " Shanghai 208
Silver, London 29 1-8
" New York 63 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 95 3-8 for Settlement and improved to Rs. 95-8, but later in the day the price declined to Rs. 95 1-4. In the evening the market closed steady at Rs. 95 5-16, Cash Paper being one-quarter per cent. lower.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with little doing. In Mill Companies Madras United Shares are quoted at Rs. 2,850, Manockjee Petit's have advanced and are now Rs. 1,790. In Railways Tapti Valley's have improved to Rs. 472 1-2.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	22,90,578	...
Gold Bullion	40,800	...
Silver Coins	50,899	64,583

CASH BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December :—1898, Rs. 11,52,42,000 ; 1899, Rs. 8,76,67,000 ; 1900, Rs. 16,04,01,000.

RESERVE TREASURIES.

The following were the Balances in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India on the evening of the following dates :—

	Dec. 18 Rs.	Dec. 25 Rs.	Jan. 1 Rs.	Jan. 8 Rs.
Calcutta	79,27,324	1,43,74,871	1,57,75,751	1,54,72,565
Madras	4,33,987	19,12,192	19,12,192	18,27,022
Bombay	46,82,504	33,44,471	29,99,827	42,83,613
Total	1,30,44,815	1,99,31,534	2,06,87,770	2,15,83,200

COTTON.

In sympathy with weaker advices from Home our market both for ready cotton and forward descriptions has been dull with a limited enquiry from shippers and Mills. Speculative rates are about Rs. 2 lower than yesterday, but the quotations are purely nominal. The total sales at Colaba to-day amounted to 800 bales ; shippers having taken up 600 bales and the local Mills 200 bales. The official quotations to-day are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Good. Rs.	Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Rail way terms	196	184	175	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	197	187	...	Do.
Bhattee, Machine-ginned	202	198	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	201	198	..	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	198	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	200	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned	212	209	..	Do.
Khamgaum, Machine-ginned				
Oomra, Good Staple	218	213	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	234	...	..	Mar. 25
" "	...	...	224	Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	221	211	..	April-May.
" "	...	...	197	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	225	May 25
Western	...	...	214	Do

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	2,889	117,053	66,107
Barsee and Nugur	1,351	35,040	15,844
Berar	9,094	213,242	69,440
Hingughat	...	4,980	3,014
Dholiera	...	2,533	34,009
Broach	...	458	27,474
Compta and Dharwar	192	8,972	15,281
Westerns	...	2,089	600
Bengals	1,756	83,498	177,394
Sind	...	793	11,839
Persian	62	2,123	2,247
American	...	6,480	4,542
Egyptian	...	2,531	3,546
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	15,344	482,713	422,612

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats were quiet ; Manchester was steady. The total sales amounted to 8,000 bales of which 300 bales were sold on speculation and for exports. The total imports were 1,5,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot 5 15-32 —1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Futures at Liverpool—

Jan. Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.
5·20 5 18	5·11	5·4	4·29
—3·64 —3·64	—3·64	—2·64	—1·64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports amounted to 38,000 bales against 28,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain were 7,000 bales and to Continent 10,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	9 7-8—1-8
Futures, month of April	9·23—7
" " July	9·20—6

	Fine	F. G.	Good
Broach	5 16-32	5 8-32	5 4 32
Bhownuggar	4 18-32	4 12 32	4 8-32
Do. M. G.	4 18-32	.....	.....
Oomras	4 20-32	4 14-32	4 8-32
Do. M. G.	4 20-32	... ..	4 8-32
Belati	4 6-32	...	3 24-32
Bengals	4 10-32	4 2-32	3 30 32
Khandeish	...	4 2-32	3 28-32

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The latest mail information to hand is to the effect that the increase in the quantity in sight as against last season is 453,061 bales, showing a further considerable gain, which, should it be maintained in the same ratio for the remainder of the season, will bring the total crop for 1900-1901 up to about 10,250,000 bales. The decrease as against 1898-99 was 871 861 bales, and as against 1897-98, 548,475 bales, showing a continued falling behind the large figures of those seasons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There has been a quieter feeling in the WHEAT market to-day, but no fluctuation in the rate has taken place, the quotation this evening being practically the same as yesterday, namely, Rs. 4-7.

LINSEED is also in the same position, there is nothing doing in the market, and rates remain unaltered, namely, Bold Ready, Rs. 9-10 ; April-May Rs. 8-9.

The RAPESEED market is also dull, and there are no buyers. The rate to-day for Brown Delhi is Rs. 6-7.

POPPYSEED is quiet at following quotations :—Ready Rs. 8-13 ; April-May Rs. 7-9.

CASTORSEED is rather firm, but we have heard of no transactions and no fluctuation has taken place in rates. Ready description stands at Rs. 37-12 ; April-May delivery Rs. 35.

GINGELYSEED continues dull, but there has been a drop in rates since our last report, the quotations this evening being New Seed 85 per cent. Rs. 44 ; 75 per cent. Rs. 43 ; 50 per cent. Rs. 42 ; Red description Rs. 40 to Rs. 41.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900 cwts.
Wheat	2,897	59,724	45,856
Linseed	1,427	5,363	7,029
Rapeseed	193	3,280	3,122
Gingellyseed	15,156	202,724	192,917
Poppyseed	109	1,494	1,974
Groundnuts	297	5,397	1,804
Castorseed	2,585	54,257	9,921
Rice	131,320	237,890	243,660
Myrabollams	4,443	37,719	not recorded.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 8-18m. 10-19s. Low water, 3-3m., 2-44s.
Bombay Diocesan Conference, Town Hall, 10 a.m.
Special Evening Sermon, 8-30 p.m.
Afternoon party to the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Ready money House, Malabar Hill, 4-30 p.m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Inspection by H. E. the Governor of the Improvement Trust operations, 7-45 a.m.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—Upon the the generous invitation of the popular management of Warren's Circus, the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools of Byculla, the J. M. Petit Parsi Orphanage, and Institute for Deaf Mutes attended the Matinee. Handsome toys and gifts were also presented among the sea of smiling and happy faces, infected with the galety of the clowns. Tonight will also witness, another Grand Prize drawing for a fine Rs. 300 bicycle, a fine gold watch, and 20 pounds of tea. The performance to-morrow night is under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor, Lord Northcote G. C. I. E. and preparations are in progress for a night royal and festive programme in celebration of the occasion. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of immediate booking owing to the few remaining boxes available.—(Advt.)

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 p. m. to-day.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla left Bombay on Tuesday night for his territory.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s. s. Oceanien will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 p. m. tomorrow.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. SHAW, an assistant at Messrs. Thacker and Co. who resides at "Sea View," Colaba, has reported to the police that he left his bicycle valued at Rs. 250 in the passage of his house on Monday evening, and when he went to look for it three hours later, found it missing.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY UNION.—Mrs. Macarthur's Sale of work last Thursday and Friday realised close on Rs. 500 and with subscriptions from the members which have come in the total amount already for this year amounts to nearly Rs. 600. On the second day of the sale Mr. Macarthur was kindly assisted by Mrs. Rivers Currie, Mrs. Gundry, Mrs. Mould and Miss Candy.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Rowji Ganesh, a Muccadum in the service of one Jamsetji Nusserwanji, a Parsee, entrusted one Gujanund Motabhoy, with the sum of Rs. 715, to be paid to one Dhunjitsing who again was to have paid the money into the Rails way at Colaba. As Gujanund failed to return, suspicions were aroused, and on enquiries being made it was found he had not paid the money and had absconded.

TREADING ON A NAIL.—At the Mahomedan Cemetary at Sonapore, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Hoosein Khadoo, aged fourteen, son of a weaver, who resided at Duncan Road. About a week ago deceased returned home in the evening and showed his father a small punctured wound under the right big toe, which he said had been caused by his accidentally treading on a nail in the street. Two days after Hoosein had fever, which increased. Tetanus followed and he died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following the injury accidentally received.

SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Revenue Judge of Bombay, the appeal preferred by Gokilbai Godu Naikin, against the Collector of Bombay in respect of land assessment levied in virtue of a notice, dated 24th August 1899, enhancing the assessment of land at Malabar Hill, admeasuring 6,601 square yards, from one pie per square yard, per annum to six annas and six pies per square yard was further heard. Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Bhalshankar and Kanga appeared for Gokilbai, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor appeared for the Collector. Counsels' arguments were heard and the case was again postponed.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dr. Nadirshaw Hormusji Sukia charged Walli Mahomed Hassan, Talle Mahomed Shere Mahomed and Gunni Chaiwalla with instigating Haji Abdulla, a dock-labourer, to cause him grievous hurt. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Dunlop represented the first accused. Mr. Hugh Sealy No. 2 and Mr. S.G. Velinkar appeared for accused No. 3. The Magistrate in delivering judgement said that the evidence tendered by the prosecution was insufficient, altogether unreliable and unsatisfactory, and ordered that the accused should be discharged and acquitted.

FRAUD AT MESSRS. GREAVES

COTTON & Co.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BHATIA BROKER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon Mr. P. A. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jivandas Haridas, a Bhatia broker, was brought under a warrant issued against him at the instance of Mr. A. Leslie of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation as an agent or broker of sums of money amounting to Rs. 21,806 belonging to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, Solicitor, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the company, while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader,

Mr. S. E. Greaves, partner in the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company identified the accused as the person against whom Mr. A. Leslie of the firm, had laid the information and made the charge.

Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the accused, applied for bail, expressing his readiness to give very substantial sureties.

Mr. Chickgar opposed the application.

The Magistrate thereupon refused the bail and adjourned the case till this afternoon.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A SPECIAL meeting of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held at the institute last evening, Sir Lawrance Jenkins, Chief Justice, being in the chair. The business before the meeting was to reconsider the question of raising the quarterly subscription from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 as determined at the general meeting; and to consider a proposal to make rule 9 of the rules for up country, members applicable to resident members also, and for that purpose to include that rule in the general rules of the institute. Mr. R. A. A. Jenkins, honorary secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

It was resolved after some discussion that the increase of subscription from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 a quarter should be retained until such time as the committee considered it desirable to reduce it. It was further resolved that rule 8 of the rules for up country members be made applicable to resident members also ; and that for that purpose that rule be included in the general rules of the institution, Rule 9 runs as follows :—" Any violation of the rules of the institute may be visited, at the discretion of the committee of management, with removal of the member's name from the list and forfeiture of the balance of his subscription." The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TEA PARTY AT CHATEAU PETIT.

To have the honor of meeting the Right Hon'ble Earl of Jersey and the Countess of Jersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Bumonji Dinshaw Petit gave a tea party at Chateau Petit yesterday afternoon, to which a large number of ladies and gentlemen had been invited. The evening's programme consisted of a pianoforte recital of several items of classical music by Signor Scrinzi and at which an Erard Full concert grand piano was used.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be held on Saturday next, 19th inst.

'Tomtit' class race—Start at 3 o'clock. Course No. 5, reversed.

Ship's boats (service rig.) race to start at 3-5 P. M. Course No. 5 reversed. Mr. A. Mitchell's special prize of Rs. 15 will be awarded in addition to the ordinary Club prize to the winner of the race.

Yachts handicap race at 3-15 and 3-30, Course No. 5, followed by course No. 13.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday.

THE CONGRESS AND COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have seen in the local papers a letter addressed to the President of the Lahore Congress by a Hindu gentlemen from Amritsar. He says that Industries and Commerce are two things needed for the material growth of a nation ; and which are always overlooked by the Congress. I have looked in vain for an intelligent discussion of these weighty matters in the prolific address of the learned President which is applauded on all hands. For instance not one word has been said by him or those who followed, on the momentous question which has affected in my opinion the well being of India. I here refer to the closing of the Mints which has in my opinion not only affected the manufacturers and planters, but has hit hard the humble cultivator. He is now, for every £ 100 worth of produce which he sells to Europe, asked to receive Rs. 1,500 because the exchange now is 1s. 4d., instead of Rs. 1,800 or Rs. 1,900 which he would have otherwise received, if, Mints were open. All these years no politician of note has cared to examine this important question except the Hon. Mr. Mehta. It was he, and he only last year, who asked a series of questions of the Finance Minister in the Supreme Legislative Council. He wanted to know whether the deficits owing to exchange were not turned into overflowing surpluses by the difference having come indirectly from the pockets of the people, and whether it was not the indirect impoverishment caused by the stoppage of the mints which perhaps intensified the inability of the people to stand the strain of the present famine. I, sir, believe this question to be of the greatest importance, and it behoves our leaders to give this important matter their attention. Mere long-winded speeches, containing nothing but platitudes, will hardly advance our cause. This question is very warmly discussed by the Financial papers in London. To quote only one " What the ultimate fate of the India gold standard will be, nobody can yet say. It may, for all we know, become as nominal as in Austria Hungary, Italy or Russia but for the immediate future there need be no anxiety about the maintenance of 1s. 4d. The crops in India are good, rice will be enormous, and cotton especially will in addition fetch high price. This will ensure a large offer of sterling in the India markets, and will make it most unlikely that during the next season the exchange will fall appreciably below 1s. 4d.; but the trend of events is very interesting, and may in time lead to grave difficulties, in which experience will once again prove how rash, if not disastrous, it is to meddle with the monetary standard of the country".—Yours, &c.,

W.

MEETING OF SHORTHAND WRITERS.

THE second preliminary meeting of the Bombay Shorthand Writers Association was held on Tuesday at 6 p.m. at the People's Free Reading Room and Library.

Mr. Frank D'Souza, "Honours" diplomated teacher of shorthand of the Incorporated Phonographic Society, London was voted to the chair. The chairman delivered a long lecture stating in detail the objects of the Association and how to promote and advance them, and said that the only course by which the said objects could be achieved was the establishment of an Association. He further said that there were such Associations in different parts of India, namely, Calcutta, Madras &c. and that it was most essential that there should be one in Bombay, a place well known all over the world and that it was now high time to put their shoulders to the wheel for the formation of such an Association. The Chairman then requested Mr. Jehangir C. F. Unvala, the secretary of the Association, to proceed with the business of the meeting.

Mr. Unvala before proceeding with the business of the meeting informed the members of the Association that about ten years ago he was a pupil of Mr. Frank D'Souza (the chairman) and that he was extremely glad to see him presiding over the meeting. He was also pleased to say that from the date of the 1st preliminary meeting which was held on the 16th December 1900 up to now in all 31 shorthand writers had joind the Association.

Mr. Unvala then informed the members that the chief piece of business to be put before the meeting was to make further additions and alterations in the rules and regulations of the Association as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of better organisation of the association. After some discussion on the suggestion of Mr. Mark P. Rodrigues it was unanimously resolved that all members be requested to send to Mr. Unwala a statement of the additions and alterations they proposed to make in the rules and regulations drafted out by Mr. Unwala on or before the 1st day of February 1901, and that Mr. Unwala be requested to put the said statements before the sub-committee (formed of 11 members) for its consideration on Saturday the 2nd December

Mr. S. S. Sagar then proposed that in order to increase the members of the association and to enlighten all Phonographers in Bombay on the subjects of the association an advertisement be given in English and Gujerati Papers inviting all persons interested in the art of Phonography to be present at the general meeting to be held in February next and the proposal was carried *nem con.*

After conducting other business and passing a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay 17th January.

1 The Battalion will parade at Gymkhana end of the Parade ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 19th instant. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

2 Members in possession of Rifles are requested to send them to Head-Quarters for Quarterly Inspection under Para 275 army Regulations India Volume IX. The Rifles will be rejected within a few minutes after receipt. Members are reminded that for "Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayleys Challenge Cup" 15 per cent of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

3 The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at an early date. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the Class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by 12 noon to-day (Thursday) the 17th instant.

4 Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. to-morrow Friday the 18th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

5 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E (Cyclist) Company :—No 1925 Cyclist W Robertson.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOIUS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th January.

1 No 1 Company :—
To-day the 17th instant 10 inch R M L gun drill and Squad drill in the Town Hall Compound at 5-45 p.m.
To-morrow 18th inst. Gun Laying at 6-15 a.m. in the Town Hall Compound.
Saturday 19th instant 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Colaba North para te at 4 p.m. sharp at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder. Dress : Drill order without arms puttees to be worn.

No. 2 Company :—
To-day 17th instant 10 inch R M L and Squad drill at 5-45 p.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
To-morrow 18th instant Range Firing class at 6-45 a m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
Saturday 19th instant 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahalaxmi Fort, parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress : Drill order without arms puttees to be worn.
2 A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge for Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. to convey members of No. 2 Company to drill. Members residing in the Fort should proceed by Rail to Grant Road Station and thence by gharry.
3 The following promotions are ordered in No 1 Company to complete establishment :—Ag Br D J Harvie to be Bombr in No 4 Sub-division ; Gr H R Todman to be Ag Br in No 3 Sub-division ; and Gr A Warwick to be Ag Br in No 1 Sub-division.

By order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE approaching completion of the electric lighting scheme for the Thames Embankment makes it interesting to recall the earliest attempts to light London with anything more illuminating than oil and candles. The first experiment with electricity in London streets was an ignominious failure. It was early in 1849. In recording the experiment, a paper of that time observed that "all hope of an extension of application of electric light must now be abandoned, but we shall still rejoice if it can be employed as a special mode of illumination on great public occasions." A few years after the century began Pall Mall was first lighted with gas—the first street in the world to be so lit. The gas, if not actually "made in Germany," was the result of German enterprise. Everybody laughed, of course, Sir Walter Scott betartiest of all. He wrote from London "There is an idiot here proposing to light London with—what do you think?—smoke!"

THE CURRENCY NOTE QUESTION.

OPINION OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

MR. W. PARSONS, the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, as follows :—

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5426-A., dated Simla, the 26th October, 1900, on the subject of the circulation of currency notes.

2. The Committee understand from this letter that it is not the intention of the Government of India to take, as the result of the reference now made, any immediate action in the direction of affording greater facilities for cashing notes that at present exist as the time is not considered opportune for any such step. At the same time, the Committee note that the Government of India feel that at some future date they may find themselves in a more favourable position in regard to available cash reserves, and consider that the question now raised may suitably be discussed to prepare the way for action in case it should become practicable. The opinion of the Chamber is asked on four different measures, which have been suggested for the consideration of the Government of India, viz :—

(*a*) that the notes of all circles should be made legal tender throughout India, instead of the notes, of each circle being legal tender only within the limits of the circle, as at present ;

(*b*) that Government should undertake to cash the notes of any circle at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay ;

(*c*) that Government should experimentally undertake to cash the notes of one principal circle (say Calcutta) as all the treasuries in the province forming the circle (say Bengal) ;

(*d*) that Government should make some moderate addition to the number of places at which cash can be demanded for notes e. g., by undertaking to cash notes of the Calcutta and Allahabad Circles at Calcutta, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Patna (or Benares), and those of the Lahore Circle at Calcutta, Lahore and Delhi.

3. As however, after stating these proposals, Government proceed to formulate in detail what appear to be, in their opinion, serious drawbacks and objections to all four, it only remains for the Committee to draw attention to that proposal which appears to involve in the end the least serious objections, whatever the momentary aspect may be.

4. Before proceeding to submit their views on the main points under discussion, the Committee would venture to submit one or two remarks on the tables of figures given in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the letter under reply. The first statement given in the course of paragraph 2, showing in lakhs the gross circulation of paper currency for the whole of India, is interesting as indicating the development of the circulation during the last ten years. The second statement, showing the circulation of paper currency excluding the amounts held by the Government Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their Head Offices, would have been more valuable if the amounts held in the ordinary treasuries had been excluded as well as those in the Reserve Treasuries of the Presidency Banks. The statement would then have been an accurate record of the actual amount of paper currency in the hands of the public. From information which has been afforded them, the Committee are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the details given in the statement in paragraph 4, which shows the number of treasuries in India open during 1899-1900 for the encashment of currency notes. They have received, for instance, from what they cannot but consider a reliable authority in Assam, a distinct challenge of the correctness of the statement with regard to the Assam treasuries. It is stated in your letter that four treasuries in Assam were able to cash notes at all times throughout the year, that six treasuries were ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation, and that there were three treasuries at which this accommodation could not easily be given. The Committee are informed that the statement is incorrect in so far as it regards any treasuries in Assam being able to cash notes at all times throughout the year as such a facility does not exist at any treasury in Assam, and they have reason to believe that the number of such treasuries in Bengal is also overstated.

5. The main object to be kept in view, in the course of the present discussion, being : the popularising the use of currency notes, it should not be difficult to lay down the first principle, viz., that currency notes, like every other circulating medium, are popular in exact proportion to exchangeability. The most popular circulating medium throughout the country, but more especially in the agricultural districts, is coined silver rupees and subsidiary coin. Consequently, the first requirement to make paper money popular, is to provide for its ready convertibility into coined money. Once it is found by experience that paper money is easily convertible, the desire to convert is necessarily modified by the convenience of the holder, and it stands to reason that holders must find it more convenient to carry about notes than coin, until they require to convert the former into tokens of smaller value. Provided they can always do this without serious difficulty or expense, it is obviously to their advantage to retain the notes in their possession as long as possible. If this view be correct, then, follows that as notes become more easily convertible, the desire to convert diminishes, notes become more and more used as a circulating medium in the place of coin, and consequently the calls upon the Government to provide coin and transmit it from one treasury to another also proportionately diminish.

6. There can be no doubt that if the use of currency notes could be so popularised among natives generally, as to make them as readily acceptable as silver coin, they would be freely used for remittance purposes, and the trade of the country especially in connection with the financing of the crops, could be carried on under less onerous conditions, and with much less difficulty than it is at present. The whole of the rice trade of Burma and the bulk of the wheat and seed trade of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, has to be financed by the payment of silver coins, large quantities of which are carried about the country and transmitted by rail at considerable risk.

7. The Committee having considered very carefully the four proposals above referred to, are of opinion that little progress can be made in the direction of ensuring the free use of currency notes by natives generally, until Government have succeeded in imparting confidence with regard to their convertibility. This, in the opinion of the Committee, can only be effectually done by what is termed in the letter now under reply, the natural conclusion of the concessions suggested in the third of the four proposals under reference, viz., the facility for encashment of the notes of every circle at every treasury in India. This, however, it is definitely stated in your letter, is an "obligation which it is hardly conceivable that Government could safely undertake." The Committee are nevertheless inclined to recommend the adoption, as an experimental measure, of proposal (c) extending its provisions to both Bengal and Assam, even supposing that its only result would be, in the words of your letter, to indicate "the extent to which the popularity of currency notes in this country is restricted by the existing limitations on encashment." The information thus gained would be of much value and might possibly open the way to wider and more far-reaching reform. In the event of proposal (c) being adopted as an experimental measure, the Committee would suggest its being allowed to remain in operation for five years before its efficiency is pronounced upon. Any extra strain on the Currency Office at the commencement of the experiment would probably be found to diminish year by year. In this connection a suggestion has been made to the Committee, *viz.*, that the great centres of the up-country wheat and seed trade and of the jute trade should be made sub-circles for the issue of currency notes these branches of trade having become of great magnitude since the present circles and sub-circles were fixed.

8. The Committee are of course unable to gauge the extent of the risk or the obligation referred to in your letter as one that it is hardly conceivable that Government could safely undertake if proposal (c) were undertaken as a permanent measure to extend to the whole of India. This would no doubt disclose itself in the event of Government deciding to adopt the proposal experimentally in one particular province. With the development of telegraphic and railway communication in India, the time would appear sufficiently advanced for Government to issue instructions to Treasury Officers to act in the same way as they would do if they were Bank Agents, viz., to watch the requirements of their districts when crops are moved or any other occurrence expected involving the requirement of more money than usual ; or briefly, to forestall the demand for money. There is no doubt that if it is found possible to adopt proposal (c) experimentally, Government would have to keep a larger balance of rupees in their treasuries for some years, but any such loss would probably only be of a temporary nature, as the greater the confidence that notes command, so much the less would be the desire to cash them. In point of fact the conclusion at which the Committee have arrived is that an increase in the amount of rupees held in the Government Treasuries is a condition precedent to and an absolute *sine qua non* for the efficient working of any proposal of this nature.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE LATE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE Bishop of London, whose death was announced yesterday morning, had been in ill-health for some weeks. His Lordship was very popular among all sections of the Christian Church, and among his own sect he was not respected more than by the members of the dissenting churches. In commenting upon his illness the "Daily News" remarked :—

The Bishop of London is a Peer of Parliament, and a Privy Councillor. But he is also the head of a great spiritual agency, of the most important Diocese in the Anglican Communion. His position brings him into contact with laity as well as clergy, with Dissenters as well as Churchmen. The most ardent supporter of the voluntary system must desire, if he cares for religion at all, that the official representative of the Established Church should be a man worthy of his vocation. The Bishop of London may challenge comparison with any of his predecessors. As a student and a writer of history his reputation extends far beyond his native land. He is a learned, accurate, and powerful historian. He combines French lucidity with German thoroughness. His "History of the Papacy during the Reformation" stands high in the European literature of the time. But, of course, that did not qualify him to be Bishop of London. While scholars have lamented that a man so well fitted to revive and illustrate the past should be plunged into the business of the present, which only looks large because it is near, men immersed in the controversies of the hour have sighed for a keener partisan. Dr. Creighton was translated from Peterborough to London at a rather critical time. His predecessor, now Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the strongest and ablest men in England, had retained at least in one form no Liberalism of "Essays and Reviews." He was against all religious prosecutions. So long as a clergyman did his duty and worked hard in his parish, Dr. Temple was for letting him alone. But an Establishment is essentially Erastian, and Erastianism, and which Erastianism means the subordination of the Church to the State, implies the reign of law in spiritual affairs. It is fortunate for the present Primate, as it was unfortunate for his successor, that he left Fulham and went to Lambeth just as the ritual crisis in London was becoming acute. He was never brought face to face with the ingrained, inbred, incorrigible Protestantism of the English people.

Compared with the Diocese of London the Diocese of Peterborough is a sleepy hollow. A Bishop of Peterborough can even write history. Dr. Davys wrote it for the queen. Dr. Creighton wrote it for the public. The Bishop of London has at least as much work, and almost as much responsibility, as a Prime Minister. It would, of course, be absurd to say that when Dr. Creighton became of bishop of London, he made no mistakes. But it is the exact and literal truth to say that every month from his translation has raised him higher in general esteem and regard. If no party in the Church can claim him.

ALL PARTIES ARE PROUD OF HIM.

They feel that whether he agrees with them or not, he understands them, and they pay him a deference which is due to other things besides his station. It requires very rare and peculiar gifts to preside over such a strange and complex entity as the Diocese of London. The Archbishop of Canterbury did it by intellectual capacity, force of character, and strength of will. The present Bishop of London has been equally perhaps more, successful in a very different way. He has contrivedto understand all sections of the Church, and yet to identify himself with none. The inevitable result has followed. He has been compared with Gallio, and with Laodicea. The Church of Laodicea need not detain us. It did not breed martyrs, and if it bred statesmen, we know nothing of them. Gallio, who was once favourably contrasted by Dr. Liddon with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, treated the religions of Judea as an English Governor treats the religion of India. The Bishop of London, whatever his personal opinions may be, has no right to take a side in ecclesiastical controversies. He occupies a post of dignity, impartiality, and trust. So long as the clergy in his diocese observe the laws of morality and the law of the land, they are entitled to his equal protection and favour. A Bishop is in one sense a judge. It was said of Archbishop Tait that when he took his seat at the head of the Council Board to hear an ecclesiastical appeal, he divested his mind of every quality not judicial, and was no more clerical than the Lord Chancellor, Bishop Thirlwall's charges read as if they had been delivered to a grand jury of highly cultivated and accomplished laymen. Churchmen in London, whether they be High, Low, Broad, or Moderate, have gradually learned to feel that the Bishop did them justice, and could look at things from their point of view. To mistake impartiality for indifference is mere confusion of thought.

The platform of the historian, with the wide and varied range of vision which it commands, is

A GREAT ADVANTAGE TO A BISHOP.

But the Bishop of London has achieved his singular influence by more strictly personal characteristics. Appreciation of other men's work, genial sympathy with their difficulties, and generous acknowledgment of their efforts, are perhaps the most potent of the methods by which he has secured and enlarged his authority. The Bishop of London is not only one of the most hardly worked men in England. He is also one of the most sharply criticised. The Church Association and the English Church Union are rivals in the art of watching him. His lightest words are scrutinised ; his smallest actions are weighed. The present Bishop is not a professor of discretion. He talks freely and naturally in most companies and at most times. But he has forfeited no respect by his candour, and he has gained a good deal of popularity. The English people like what is genuine and simple. They hate what is pompous and affected. Officialdom does not suit us, and there is nothing official, except a very proper regard for ceremonial decorum, in the Bishop of London. The reason why all classes and parties have been so deeply concerned by his illness, and so heartily anxious for his complete restoration to health, is that he made Bishops and Churches seem real to ordinary men. It is a great thing for the Diocese of London to have a head at once fit for the highest intellectual society of Europe and for the simplest talk of the humblest parsonage. Many men, and perhaps more women, would like the Bishop of London better if he had flung himself with ardour into the Ritualist or the Evangelical ranks. But he has given just cause of offence to neither, and has won the confidence of both. Some may think that he ought to have shown more vigour in dealing with charges of Romanism against the clergy. Others say that his Charge was too Protestant in tone, and others again make it a grievance that they cannot classify him, or, in homely phrase, "don't know where to have him." A Bishop has no right to force his own opinions down the throats of his clergy. He should not condone lawlessness, but he should not allow himself to be made the instrument of petty persecution.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Terra, 1,807 tons, Captain Merrifield, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Mascotte, 2,017 tons, Captain J Johnson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain R Thompson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Hibernia, 1,546 tons, Captain A D Milner, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain C Kendall, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,453 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 923 tons Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,322 tons, Captain C McFee, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bergedorf, 3,319 tons, Captain C B Seegert, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Australia, 11th November, via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Honzada, 1,341 tons, Captain F P Howkins, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta 22nd December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliot arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, 21st December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger. During the voyage she experienced fine weather in the Bay of Bengal and rain up the Malabar coast, with fresh westerly winds.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J G Metcalfe, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W A Pears, Mr E Boehm, Mr S H J Rustomjee, Mr J P Cama, Mr Naraodas, Mr Lalchund, Mr Ali, Store-sergt E B Batchelor and wife, Mr Sorabjee Hormusjee, Mrs Bradford and 30 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain A Symons, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J D Stuart, Mr B H Meyer, Mr and Mrs Giles, Mr and Mrs Barnard, Miss Gow, Mr Chuggan Kheraj, Mr and Mrs P Llewellyn and infant.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 15th instant, via Lamu and Benadir coast.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownuggur 4 8-32
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	29 1-3

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Honzada s s	Howden	Calcutta, Dec 22
16	Nizam s s	Elliot	Calcutta, Dec 21
	Bergedorf s s	Seegert	Australia, Nov 29
	Highflyer (Flagship)	Brock	Rangoon, Jan 9
	H M S Cossack	Cartwright	Muscat, Jan 11
	H M S Redbreast	Hill	Muscat, Jan 11

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Vauxhall s s	Chandler	Calcutta
	Saundara s s	Stafford	Calcutta
	Aston Hall s s	Morice	Liverpool, &c
	Akbar s s	Baliwin	Calcutta
	Jnipenta s s	Thompson	Calcutta
	Hoseinee s s	Hughes	Jeddah, &c
	Kerbella s s	Gimblett	Calcutta, &c
	Masoota s s	Johnson	Calcutta
	Silvaria s s	Milner	Antwerp, &c
	Parramatta s s	Symons	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Khandalla, Metcalfe, for Persian Gulf
" Terra, Merrifield, for Calcutta
" Rajpootana, Kendall, for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Braunfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Honzada, for Calcutta, &c
" Nizam, for Calcutta, &c
" Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c
" Bergedorf, for Genoa and Hamburg

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

60-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhar Gopinath and others vs G Jadhundas Goculdas—Bicknell M and M—Part heard
564-99—Manekjal D and J—Girdhurdas Toolsidas vs Purshotam Govindjee and others—Payne G S and M and M D and J—Part heard.
633-00—Madhavji V—Rattansi Canjee vs Kursandas Ramdas and others—Little and Co and Payne G S and M
227-00—Mulla and Mulla—Sakri alias Ratanvahoo vs Shamji Lilladhur and others—Payne G S and M Bhaisanker and K.
407-00—Wadia and G—Kedarwal Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas and others—Crawford B and Co
495-00—Shaurao M—Mohona Mahadeo and another vs Sukaram Sobram and another—K B Mehta
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohsein Khan bin Mirza Gulam H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee—F and D and M H K
75-00—Pestonjee K and K—Bomanjee Shaparjee Chothia vs Sajay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed—Bicknell M and M
776-03—Maganlal and J—Ramjee Sewjee vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and another—Edgelow G and W.
321-93—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and others—M and J
502-00—In person a pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Yacoob Esmail and another—Captain and V
700-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Purshotum Jeram and others—S and J and Pestonjee R and K
699-00—Mathrji and B—Guiny Hajee Osman vs Becherdas Moorlidhur—Unwalla and P.
706-00—M H Khan—Amiruddin bin Mahomed Hossein Khatib vs Abdool Rahman bin Golam Mohideen Shaik Bhecam and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

31-00—Edgelow G and W—Vithal Morar vs Gomtibai widow Tyabjee D and Co part heard.
24-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Gomubai widow vs Vithal Morar—Edgelow G and W.
26-00—Matubhai J and M—Mansi Patramal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Vaydia—Part heard
3-00—C and Wadia—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubai J and M

Long Cause.

481-93—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble The Acting Advocate-general and others vs Gordhandas Parmanandas and another—Little and Co for trial of issue.
778-00—Jamsetjee and R—Bomonshaw Pestonjee Doongerjee and others vs Antonio Nascimento de Costa—Commercial cause.

Testamentary Suits.

31-93—In person—Moongibai widow vs Casinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co
21-00—Wadia and G—Sha Kessowji Bhimji and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai and J
37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Itegibai widow vs Ramdas Godhowdas and others—Edgelow G and W
29-00—Arjeebhai H D and C—Hawabibi widow vs Syed Jaffer Sha Shehjada—R N Motabhoy
40-00—Madhowjee V—Ratanbhau widow vs Hirabai widow—P F Pavri
33-00—Sorabjee and J—Nicholas Sebastian Periera and another vs Anna Maria Pereira and another—Mantri and B
38-00—Payne G S and M—Dewkibai widow vs Ruttonsey Veerjee—N M Cama.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Mulla and Mulla part heard.
515-00—Nanu and H—Bai Radhabai widow vs The G I P Railway Co—Little and Co.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Boniram and others vs Sowaram Sejiram and others—K B Mehta and F D and Co For postponement
124-93—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gorde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Rangaye—K J Mantri.—For postponement
295-99—Sanjiham B and N—Sitaram Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others
228-00—Khanderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimal and others vs Sunderlal Deskinandan and another—Wadia and G
87-00—Mantri and B—Hassam Adam Patel and others vs Hirajee Kaloo and others—Payne G S and M
216-00—In person a pauper—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalisandas Vithaldas Mehta and others—Edgelow G and W
452-00—N M Cama—Shavekshi Pestonjee Sanjana vs Percy J Fischer—Nanu and H
309-98—Wadia and G—Joosub Hajee Ali vs Aboo Bucker Oomer—Payne G S and M
371-1379-00—Nanu and H—Percy Fischer vs Rahimtoola Khairaj and another—Little and Co (for postmonement).
983-00—Captain and V—Hoosein Meya Valad Hajee Nurudin Mulla and another vs Mahomed Miya bin Hajee Nurudin and others—Maganlal and J.
692-00—Hiralal and Co—Karim Nanjee vs Hajee Osman Abba and others—Captain and V and Roughton and B

BOMBAY RACES.

9TH, 11TH, 13TH, AND 16TH FEBRUARY, 1901.

Owners are reminded that FINAL Entries close on Tuesday, 22nd January 1901.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BORAH—January 11, at Silchar, the wife of Lieut-Col S Borah, I M S, of a son.
COLLIER—January 1, at Chittagong, the wife of F R S Collier I C S, Commissioner, of a son.
JEFFERY-ORCHARD—January 5, at Khewra, Punjab, the wife of C H Jeffery-Orchard, N I Salt Revenue, of a daughter.
REID—January 12, at Lahore, the wife of A H S Reid, of a son.

DEATHS.

FAGAN—December 24, at Bolarum, Deccan, drowned while saving another, Arthur Newton Dalgleish Fagan, Lieut and Adjutant, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, elder and dearly loved son of Major-Genl J L Fagan and Mrs Fagan, of 55 Queen's Gardens, W, aged 29.
FOOTMAN—December 13, suddenly, at Madras, Frederic (Fritz), second son of the late Frederic Footman, and of Mrs Footman, Bromham Road, Bedford.
O'CONNOR—January 9, at Allahabad, N-W P, of heart failure Georgiana, the dearly loved wife of Surgeon-major J O'Connor (retired) aged 55 years, 4 months and 21 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

THE MERITS OF INDIAN NATIVES.

THE love of the average native for a chit, a certificate testifying to his industry, intelligence, integrity and sobriety is one of the most remarkable traits of his character. Whatever has been said of him, to him, or for him, in writing is treasured up and the most cherished possession of every self-respecting native is his little cylindrical tin chit-box. Some of those chits are marvels of irony, prodigies of diplomatic expression, while others form noteworthy illustrations of the skilful manner in which language is employed to conceal thoughts. A chit is a chit and has a signature at the foot of it, and if the writer has said something capable of the misconstruction the reader puts upon it, so much the worse for the reader. The chit will not be destroyed, for the writer meant to be complimentary. The love of adulation is strong in the native. It is the theme of his poems and the predominant sentiment of his being. And in it is to be found the "raison d'etre" of "The People of India: Their Many Merits by People Who have Known Them" which Mr. Harischandra Anandrao Talcherkar has given to the world. The publication is a rechauffe of all the pretty things which have been said of the natives of this country, and although many of them may have been employed as the sugar-coat of a quinine pill, that which is pleasant has been preserved; the tonic, having done its work, is passed over. The work has an introduction by Mr. Alfred Webb, President of the Tenth Indian National Congress, and the gem pendant of the title-page is the recent declaration of Lord Curzon. "I love India, its people, its history, its Government, the absorbing mysteries of its civilisation and its life." It does not occur to Mr. Talcherkar that much of that which he reproduces is mere flattery. Nor does he remember that his best friend is the man who tells him of his faults and failings. The man who lauds him and sings his praises is often a sycophant. We do not ask him to believe that all that is said in his praise is hollow and empty, any more than we would assert that the vices of the native outweighs his virtues. We are with Mr. Webb when he fortells disastrous consequences of persistent vilification of Indian character. But fortunately it is not persistently vilified, therefore no disastrous consequences are probable. "India," says Mr. Webb, "is more powerless than ever Ireland was to resent insult and is therefore more exposed to it." And for the same reason is subjected to less insult than it would be if every native carried a stick in his hand to knock down the man who insulted him. If, as Mr. Webb says, the people are impotent effectively to resent it how are the disastrous consequences likely to accrue? Mr. Talcherkar would have been wise to dispense with Mr. Webb's introduction which has been written in a careless, slipshod manner and will not bear analysis.

Mr. Talcherkar's work is well done and he has provided to the poet's hand themes for countless odes in praise of the nation the compiler is justly proud to belong to. Out of an enormity of chaff Mr. Talcherkar has collected much wheat and he is to be complimented on his diligence and the discrimination with which he has chosen the tributes to native character, which fill his pages. He begins with Mr. Jervoise Baines and ends with Colonel Meadows Taylor, but includes the Abbe Dubois, Warren Hastings and Mark Twain, the arrangement being strictly alphabetical. There is not a European man or woman, who has ever visited this country, who has not a good word to say for the native—not for every individual native of every community and caste among them, for it is always dangerous to generalise. But whilst he or she who would declare Rama or Rambux a first-class genuine fellow, who could be thoroughly trusted, would as unhesitatingly pronounce Krishna or Shaik Adam to be the greatest budmash unhanged. The good feeling between Europeans and natives was never more marked than it is to-day and we are sorry that Mr. Talcherkar did not write an original chapter of his own to say so. As it is the extracts of which his book consists, give the lie circumstantial to Mr. Webb, a contretemps he should have guarded against. The existence of the National Indian Association and the Orient Club testify to the good fellowship existing between the different races who work side by side in India to-day. To condemn the Congress with which Mr. Webb is proud to have been associated, is not to condemn all natives. That organisation represents so few of them and if it were guided more by the Bombay Presidency Association it would gain a far greater reputation for wisdom. We observed that the speech of the President at the last Congress led a contemporary to change its views of that organisation, which we regretted, for surely the time to give judgment on a case is not at the close of the address of counsel who opens a case. This, however, is a digression. But our object is to show that though Europeans may "vilify"—to use Mr. Webb's term—some natives and some of their institutions, towards the bulk they are friendly, more friendly than at any previous period of Indian history.

It is not possible to give an extensive resume of the testimony to the "many merits" of the People of India contained in this publication. So it is best to take one or two at random from the utterances of those men who are unconnected with any present organisation for the furtherance of native aspirations and are clearly disinterested. Mr. H. S. Cotton contended that the intellectual attainments and high moral virtues of Dwarkanath Mitter sufficiently indicated the competence of natives to exercise the most responsible functions. This was rather a wholesale way of judging. "Ex uno disce omnes" is a rough and ready principle of procedure which has very little to commend it, and Mr. Talcherkar would have done well to omit Mr. Cotton. Scores of writers have denied the native all claim to possession of the heavenly spark of gratitude but that is as absurd as to say all possess it. There are others who deny them all claim to honesty. Yet Shakespeare made Hamlet say of his day, speaking for the known world "To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand." "That's very true," replied Polonius, who might perhaps have said the same thing of to-day with equal reason. Some of the writings Mr. Talcherkar indents upon testify to their honesty But gratitude and brotherly love are the two virtues of which most is made. No less a personage than Mr. Seymour Keay they have to thank for the most generous acknowledgement of their merits. "Perhaps" says he, "there are no other people in the world who show so much in their characters the advantageous effects of their own civilisation." "Perhaps" says Mr. Keay and thereby neutralises the good of it. But he adds: "They are shrewd in business, acute in reasoning, thrifty, religious, sober, charitable, obedient to parents, reverential to old age, amiable, law-abiding, compassionate towards the helpless and patient under suffering." This is true; but is it true of all? Mr. Talcherkar presumbly would have us believe so. His labours would have been calculated to have a more beneficial effect on his countrymen had he merely held up the mirror to nature to show his fellow countrymen their faults and failings as well as their virtues and their merits. His collection of certificates tends greatly to flatter the native and flattery is the food of fools.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

A WRITER in the Lahore paper gives expression to somewhat alarming views concerning the meaning of the Thibetan Mission to Russia. He points out that for years Russia has been unceasingly active on the northern frontier of Thibet and has spared neither pains nor money to enter into relations with the Thibetan Government. Russia has at last been successful to the extent that for the first time in history the Grand Lama has despatched a mission to a western nation. As a consequence, we are informed, the prestige of the Northern Power will be enormously increased in Thibet, China and the whole of Central Asia; while if we do not interfere Russia will secure advantageous treaties and may establish a representative in mysterious Lhassa. On the other hand our relations with Thibet are worse now than they were a century ago. But there is at present an opportunity for either of the great powers whose frontiers merge on Thibet to substitute their own influence for that of China. The important question appears to be shall we take advantage of that opportunity or permit Russia to do so? The writer referred to is emphatic in declaring that we should take action. Considering our proximity to Lhassa, he says, no difficulty would be found in asserting our demands in a manner which would put a stop once for all to shilly-shallying and evasive circuitous correspondence. "The threat of an armed occupation of that city," he asserts, "would bring the Thibetans to their bearings at once, and an influential mission to the capital could be insisted upon as a preliminary to definite satisfactory arrangements." This action, he urges, is necessary if we would avert Russian predominance at Lhassa and the consequent dangers to India. The presence of the smallest body of Russian troops in the city of the Grand Lama, would, we are told, probably create a panic throughout Bengal, and the worst effects would be produced in the Hill States which intervene between Thibet and Hindustan. The recruiting of the Gurkhas would be stopped and the loyalty of the Nepalese would be severely strained. The turbulent Bhutanese would break out and under cover of such disturbance Russia, e however pacific her designs towards India itself, would be free to pursue whatever policy she chose further west in Persia and Afghanistan. That is the alarming side of the picture conjured up by the mission to Russia to which hitherto little importance had been attached. But all that will be obviated if we make up our mind to tolerate no outside foreign influence at Lhassa. Our own prestige would be greatly increased throughout Central Asia and besides being in a position to dictate questions of trade and policy we should gain substantial benefits in the expansion of commerce. In relation to Chinese affairs, too, we are reminded that a strong position in Thibet is of immense value. A force securely placed in Thibet can command the sources of the Yangtse and the power that preponderates in Thibet commands the high road into Central China and the regions where British interests have been declared to be of paramount importance. The nearness of our position to Lhassa, should enable us to bring pressure to bear on the Thibetan Government more easily and rapidly than any other country and in the opinion of the writer quoted the progress made by Russia warns us to demand the recognition which is our due.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE report of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the half year ending June 30th last shows an increase both in passenger and goods traffic, but these surpluses are more than counter-balanced by the increase in expenditure. The receipts amount to Rs. 99,56,249, and the expenses to Rs. 52,37,590, which on comparison with the same half year in 1899 show a deficit of Rs. 196,637. The profits on coaching traffic show an increase of nearly three lakhs, and goods, over eight lakhs, but there is a deficiency of about three lakhs on sundries. The increase in the former traffic is largely due to the relaxation of plague restrictions, which greatly hampered the Company's business. The advanced revenue from transit of merchandise was due to Famine traffic in food grains, especially rice, large quantities of which were imported through Bombay; the export of cotton, oil seeds and wheat (the ordinary staples of trade) being much less than in the corresponding half of 1899, in consequence of the practically complete failure of the crops in Guzzrat and Rajputana. There was an increase of Rs. 229 per mile in the cost of maintenance, but this includes an expenditure of nearly two lakhs, under Government orders, being half the cost of groynes which have been erected for the protection of the Nerbudda bridge at Broach. There was also an advance of nearly 4 per cent in carriage and wagon expenses, owing to heavier renewal of vehicles. Miscellaneous expenses were trebled, but this is largely attributable the adjustment of arrears of contributions due to the Company's Provident fund under the new rules for the previous two years. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend from surplus profits of £2 per cent on the consolidated stock, which will make a total distribution of £4 10s. per cent, as compared with £4 3s. per cent in the previous year.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR'S monthly statement concerning Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian mills during October last reveals the poverty of this particular industry at the present time. The amount of yarn spun was 25,766,271 lbs. as compared with 45,875,212 lbs. in the same month in 1899. The output in Bombay Presidency was only half the quantity spun in 1899, and in Bengal it was nearly a third less, but in other mill districts there was practically no variation. There was, however, an increase in the production of woollen goods, notably in Bombay Presidency, when the total number of yards was 30,216,158, or an increase of 10,749,225 compared with October, 1899, but only a surplus of 3,129,430 yards on the amount woven in the previous year. The outturn for the other provinces was normal. The chief products put on the Bombay market were shirtings and long cloths, tea cloths and sheetings, and dhotis; the quantity manufactured in respect to the first and last goods was about double, and the advance in the weaving of tea cloths and sheetings was considerably over one million yards.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

WE regret to learn the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade died at half-past ten o'clock last night.

AFTER visiting the cattle farm at Charodi, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Earl of Jersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Mr. Claude Hill, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train. The Governor and the party alighted at the Grant Road Station, whence they drove to Government House.

H. M. S. COSSACK, Captain M. C. Cartwright, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Muscat, which port she left on the 11th instant. She has come to Bombay for orders. On entering the port she fired a salute to the Admiral's flag, which compliment was returned by the Highflyer. H. M. S. Redbreast Lieut-Commander M. R. Hill, also arrived in harbour the same time, from Muscat, having left that port on the same day.

THE Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, writes the "Indian Daily Telegraph," is much greater than the National Congress at whose annual meeting he presided at Lahore about a fortnight ago. We do not deny that there are as able men in the ranks of the Congress; but when they sink their personality in the shallow and frivolous body, and he stands before them alone, he appears greater than the body he confronts.

SIR E. LAW will present the Budget to the Viceroy's Legislative Council about the usual time, viz., the third week in March.

CAPTAIN E. W. PETLEY, Deputy Conservator, left Calcutta on Monday, to supervise a resurvey of the Matla river. We also hear that a survey has been ordered of the lower reaches of the Roopnarain in connection with the Luff Point scheme.

MR. HARVEY ADAMSON, I.C.S., Commissioner of Mandalay, has lost the sight of his right eye through a blow from a tennis ball. Mr. Adamson goes to Calcutta at once to consult a specialist, as it is feared the sight of his other eye may be endangered.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Shanghai dated yesterday state that during the preceding fortnight the sales of Indian yarns amounted to 9,500 bales, the rate of exchange on Bombay being quoted at Rs. 212 per 100 taels. The native dealers in yarns were a little active on receipt of this news; but bona-fide traders were backward in dealing with this commodity owing to uncertainty of the turn the events in China may take hereafter.

THE prospects of the oilseeds crop in Northern India are very good. A large area was sown under favourable conditions, and the recent rains have been so timely and copious that an abundant yield may be expected in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. Elsewhere, unfortunately, the prospects are not encouraging and the crop of oilseeds in the central, western and southern regions of India will be but moderate, and in many cases very poor. In this province the area under rapeseed is estimated at 600,000 acres, which is 50 per cent. in excess of last year's area.

THE Tata Research University is still far from actual realisation, but Mr. Tata's generous support to higher education is notto be baulked because his ambitions scheme cannot be achieved at once in its entirety. It is announced that under the scheme two European studentships are open for competition among candidates who have shown marked ability during their university career. The stntentship are intended to enable the recipients to proceed to Europe in order to acquire special knowledge in any department of science, art, or engineering, or to fit themselves to enter the higher branches of Government service. One studenship is confined to Parsees only. the other is open to any pure native of India.

LORD IVEAGH'S offer to create a much needed improvement in the Irish capital by the institution of new markets for the sale of vegetables, old clothes, and odd goods, and also the erection of a public washhouse, has been gratefully accepted by the Dublin Corporation, which has resolved to promote a bill in Parliament for obtaining the necessary powers. This latest act of munificence by his Lordship represents a gift of at least £100,000 to the city.

AMONG the Sullivan stories related by the American Press is one of a New York editor, now dead, who was much annoyed by the constant use of the "hardly ever" catchword. Calling his staff together, he threatened instant dismissal to any offender. "This thing occurred," said he "twenty times in as many articles in yesterday's paper. Never let it be used again." "What, never!" exclaimed the staff in chorus. "Well, hardly ever," replied the distracted editor, surrendering to the inevitable.

MR. JOSIAH FLYNT, who has recently made valuable first-hand investigations into the life of the American tramp, has just given some interesting statistics of the returns of pocket picking. He estimates twenty-five dollars a "touch" as a fair record if there is much money in the crowd, and five or six touches a day as a good average He thinks it no exaggeration to say that in a lifetime the expert pickpocket—and there are 1,500 of him in the country—steals 20,000 dols. Pocket-picking is the thief's favourite speciality, because (1) it brings in hard cash, which does not have to be pawned or sold and which it is difficult to identify; (2) it requires no tools or implements; and (3) its hauls are so large.

THOSE who have correspondents at Tristan d'Acunha will have a rare opportunity of sending letters there at the end of this century. This group of islands shares with Trinidad, of Captain Kidd fame, the doubtful advantage of being the most inaccessible island on the face of the globe. The last mail was taken there by her Majesty's ship Thrush, in November, 1898, when twenty-seven men, thirty-five women, and twenty-two children were found to be living on the island. This is less than the figure in 1886, when there were ninety-seven inhabitants. The islands were annexed by Great Britain in 1816, and were garrisoned by Corporal William Glasse, his wife and family. Since then accessions to the population have come from shipwrecks, whalers, and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE LADIES' PAPERCHASE CUP.

THE question as to whether or not ladies should paperchase is generally answered in the negative by those who can only picture to themselves the worst consequences of an accident. It is certainly not pleasant to think of a woman landing in a pit, a water-jump or a ditch, or coming such a cropper over a wall as may cause the horse to roll over her when he falls. But in these days, when ladies seem to court danger no less freely than admiration, to enter the subject of "hard riding" as it is called without honourable mention of the habit and the side saddle would betray both a want of observation and of politeness which would probably not be forgiven. Who of us who go paperchasing every week and see those delicate fragile forms flying over ditches, walls and hurdles, and crashing through jungle are not struck with admiration at the mysteries of nature among which not the least wonderful seems the feminine desire to excel? And they do excel when they will even in those sports and exercises which seem more naturally belonging to the masculine department. The annual race for the Ladies' Paperchase Cup is naturally a great event in the annals of Calcutta sport; some days before it takes place it is one of the principal topics of conversation in Calcutta Society. It is, in fact, the social event of the sporting season. In former years only those ladies who had paperchased regularly were eligible to take part in the chase for the Cup on the horses on which they had been paperchasing. We were under the impression that the same understanding existed still, but it appears that in order to draw larger fields any lady may now ride for the cup on any paperchaser. If this is so, it seems rather a pity that it was not generally known. If it had been known there would probably have been a larger field.

There was an enormous gathering on Saturday morning at the sixth mile stone in the Ballygunj country to see the race for the Ladies' Paperchase Cup. The attendance included Her Excellency Lady Curzon and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor who arrived early and took the greatest interest in the proceedings. The whole of the Government House and Belvedere Staffs were also present, and the scene was a particularly picturesque and lively one. Several photographers were there, and some interesting pictures were taken of the crowd, the start, some parts of the run, and the finish. The country chosen was for the most part in the open, so that mounted spectators were able, by riding from point to point to see a good deal of the chase. The track was carefully laid by the Squire, who must be congratulated on his excellent choice of an ideal course, assisted by Mr. Wheeler. At 3 o'clock the following eight ladies, displaying an amount of courage, coolness and self-possession that would have done credit to heroes, came into line at the starting post, viz., Lady Jenkins on Tantalus, Mrs. Paris on Shikar, Mrs. Lamond Walker on Lilac, Mrs. Barrow on Amalgam, Mrs. Collin on Mavourneen, Miss M. Pugh on Ladybird, Miss Hemmingway on None Nicer, and Miss Beecher on Mollydeer (a pony). They were let go to an absolutely level start in a field on the left of the Molla Hat Road, the finish being in the field on the other side of the road, so that from the road spectators on foot could see both the start and the finish. They started slowly, the pace being little more than a canter over the first two fences. Mrs. Collin then put on a spurt and led one way over the mud wall and maintained the lead over the next three jumps, followed by Miss Hemmingway, Miss M. Pugh, Mrs. Lamond Walker, Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Barrow and Miss Beecher in the order named, the horses fencing admirably and the ladies riding them in a manner that excited enthusiastic admiration. It was seen, however, that Mrs. Collin was having her work cut out by Mavourneen, who, jumping out of his skin in the pink of condition, was fighting her the whole way and pulling double. The mare was going very strong, indeed, and it seemed to the spectators that it was only a question of whether Mrs. Collin would be able to hold her, but the former was too powerful and ran out at the sixth jump where Mrs. Collin had a long lead. This left Miss Hemmingway in command which she maintained with an advantage of about ten lengths in front of the rest till they entered the jungle on the homeward journey when the field closed up to her. She was the first out of the jungle, and it seemed for a moment that she would win, but the cup was not for her. On crossing the road None Nicer put his foot on a loose brick and came down. In marvellously quick time, and with exceeding dexterity Miss Hemmingway remounted without any assistance and rode on, but the others had gained so much ground by this mishap that she was not able to catch them up. When None Nicer fell Miss Pugh, who was lying second, in pulling Ladybird out of the way, lost ground, and was passed by Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Paris who took up the running and raced together for the winning post with Lady Jenkins and Miss Pugh in close attendance. Mrs. Paris looked all over a

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE YEOMANRY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

MILITIA TO BE RE-EMBODIED.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

It is officially announced that Government is sending drafts of Yeomanry to South Africa, and has authorized the enlistment of 5,000 Yeomen.

It is stated that several Militia battalions are to be re-embodied.

The Secretary of State for War, a few days before the mail left, has informed Lord Kitchener that in view of the general position in South Africa the following reinforcements of mounted troops have been arranged for :—Eight hundred Mounted Infantry start next week. Two Two Cavalry regiments have been put under orders, and will leave as soon as transports are ready. The recruitment of Colonial Police to make up 10,000 is being expedited, and detachments will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts for Cavalry regiments in South Africa will be despatched at once. In view of suggestions recently made to the Government, Australia and New Zealand are being invited to send further mounted contingents of drafts on same terms as the Imperial Bushmen. A special consignment of 3,000 extra horses beyond the usual monthly supply has been arranged for. The Secretary of State further notifies that in view of the prolongation of the war it has been decided that all Imperial Yeomanary in South Africa who have served one year from date of attestation shall be thereafter paid at the 5s. rate given to the Yeomanry of the Rhodesian Field Force. The Militiamen who may be detained abroad will be entitled on completion of one year's service to count an additional six month's service for the gratuity laid down in Army Order 86 of 1900, paragraph 4, and arrangements will be made, subject to National emergency, to give them priority to the Regular Infantay in returning Home. Those of the Volunteers serving with Line Battalions, who do not elect or are not fit for service in the Mounted Police, will, on completion of one year's service in South Africa, be given special consideration in respect of release from further service.

SURRENDER OF CAPE REBELS.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria 14th instant, says no important changes have taken place in the situation at the Cape.

Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange Colony.

Some of the Cape rebels accompanying the Commandoes have surrendered.

Commandant Beyers with his whole force has crossed the railway near Kaalfontein and is going East.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

The Government is also inviting 5,000 Volunteers to replace the Volunteer Service Companies.

BRITISH LOSSES NEAR MURRAYSBURG.

An official despatch states that Captain H. Fitzherbert and five men were killed, fifteen wounded and four missing in the fight with the invaders in the Murraysburg district on the 11th inst.

RECRUITING FOR SOUTH AFRICA IN THE COLONIES.

There is a great rush of applicants for the new Australian contingent at Sydney and 1,500 men are struggling for 1000 vacancies.

Similar enthusiasm exists in Victoria.

FESTIVITIES AT SHOLAPUR.

FETING THE MILL AGENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JAN. 14.

The workmen and staff of the Narsinggirji Mill gave a grand entertainment this evening in honour of Mr. Warad, an agent of the Mill, on whom Government has conferred the title of "Rao Saheb." The pandal erected for the occasion presented quite a scenic effect, being lighted with acetylene gas, in charge of Dr. V. K. Kirloskar. The meeting was well attended, the audience including European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen of Sholapur town and cantonment. After the presentation of congratulatory addresses which were read by Mr. Kirloskar, a Director of the Mill, Mr. Edwards, Manager, handed over the address enclosed in a silver casket to the Rao Saheb, Mr. Hosali, Barrister-at-Law, delivered a speech in praise of the recipient's private and public life. A few songs in Marathi and Hindustani, composed in honour of Messrs. Warad and Maconochie, were sung. Mr. Maconochie congratulated the Rao Saheb on the honour he had deservedly received. He admired Mr. Warad for his tact and skill in making the mill a success, and if one wished for a monument to the Rao Saheb it would be found in the magnificent mill buildings, for Mr. Warad's name and fame would last as long as the mill stood. He was, he said, highly impressed with the cosmopolitan nature of that day's meeting, showing the love and esteem in which the Rao Saheb was held by all classes and conditions of people in Sholapur. Mr. Warad, he added, was a real benefactor of the country; he was a worthy and upright citizen of whom Sholapur was justly proud, his co-operation in times of affliction and distress through which Sholapur had recently passed was very valuable indeed. The salvation of India, the Collector said, depended upon the revival of the industries of the country, and Mr. Warad deserved all praise as a pioneer in successfully starting a cotton mill, which gave employment to hundreds of poor people during times of famine and plague. He expressed his fervent wish that their benevolent townsman might long be spared to enjoy this and further honours which may yet be in store for him.

The Rao Saheb replied in an eloquent speech, in which he thanked the Government and townspeople, and especially the mill hands, and Messrs. Madki and Patel, for their willing help in managing the mill.

After the distribution of garlands, atter and pan-supari, Mr. K. V. Apte, the mill Secretary, on behalf of the mill hands, thanked all present for their attendance in response to invitations. He was delighted that under the British Government, the labouring classes, as an important factor in the industrial advancement of the country, were being recognized, and he hoped that in course of time they would rise to the level of British workmen. Three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. Mr. Maconochie, and Rao Saheb Warad, and a display of fireworks brought the enthusiastic proceedings to a close. The police arrangements were excellently made by the City Chief constable Mr. Apte.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE Bombay Agent of the above Bank yesterday received a telegram from the head office, Hongkong, to the effect that, subject to audit, the dividend for the half year ending 31st December last will probably be £1 10s. with a bonus in addition to dividend of 10s. per share; 10 lacs of dollars are added to reserve fund, which will then stand at

£10,00,000 Sterling Reserve
$20,00,000 Silver Reserve.

in addition to which 14 lacs dollars are carried forward to next half year.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE LATE DEWAN OF JEYPORE.

VICEROY TELEGRAPHS CONDOLENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 16.

The Viceroy has telegraphed to Sir Anthony Patrick Macdonald "as follows regarding the late Dewan of Jeypore: I am deeply distressed to hear of the death of the Dewan of Jeypore whom I saw so short a time ago, and who terminated his life as he lived it—in a work of public usefulness. Please convey my sincere condolence to the bereaved family." At to-day's sitting the President of the Famine Commission addressed his colleagues as follows:—"Before we proceed to the business of the day I wish on behalf of the Commission to express our deep regret and our deep sense of the loss we have suffered by the death of our respected colleague, Rai Bahadur Kanhi Chandar Mukerjee, the late Dewan of the Jeypore State. During the many confrences the Commission have had we had come to appreciate highly the sound sense and enlightened judgment of the Divan, and it is a satisfaction to us to know that on every material point which came under discussion our late collegue held the same views as we did. As his Excellency the Viceroy says in a message of condolence transmitted through me to the bereaved family, the Divan terminated his life as he had lived it—in a work of public usefulness. The Commission consider that their late colleague has left for the encouragement of his fellow countrymen a reputation as a successful and enlightened stateman, and a dignified and courteous gentleman.

The Divan of Kissengarh has been appointed to succeed the late Divan of Jeypore as a member of the Commission and will join the Commission in Bombay.

Mr. Mayes, Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur, gave evidence of the spheres of control of the Deputy Commissioner, Executive Engineer and Sub-divisional officers. Subdivisional Officers had independent responsibilities. The officers in charge might receive contradictary orders from three different sources as the rules then stood. There was a large field for the extension of lands. Some people came to the relief works who were not in urgent need. People preferred village to public works and the cash dole to kitchens. He himself thought the kitchen distribution was more effective. He would advocate the association on a large scale of unofficial with official agencies. In the management of village works and gratuitous relief, Government, he thought ran very little risk of losing money.

Mr. Low, Settlement Officer, Bilaspur, said works in villages were reserved for the more respectable and substantial members of society; the other people went to public works. During the rains the numbers in the kitchens tended to become greater than necessary.

Messrs. Liventhrope and White, Executive Engineers, were recalled and gave evidence on the relations existing between the Executive Engineers and Civil Officers.

Mr. Lohn, of the Bishrampur Mission, said that from a moral point of view he preferred village relief. Kitchens were but for the lower caste people and doles for the better.

Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner, Chathisgarh Division, said the crops were the same as in the neighbouring tracts of the British District. Immigration was confined chiefly into Sambalpore District. The relief in native states was adequate. He strongly preferred cooked food, both as a test and from the point of view of economy. He would leave village works entirely to the village people, subject to control. Test works were very severe and failed to attract people. He would advocate a liberal advance of takkavi.

Captain MacNabb, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, said the full kharif area had not been sown for want of seed. Owing to difficulties of importation the price of seed was very high.

Colonel Poynder, Civil Surgeon, Raipur, spoke of the high mortality in Raipore.

MURDERS ON THE FRONTIER.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

A mail runner was murdered on 14th instant near Nilikach, in the Gumal Pass and the following morning a sepoy of the 23rd Pioneers was shot while on picket duty near Mulizi. The same evening a mail was robbed near Sarwekai. These offences are believed to be the work of individuals and not to denote any general outbreak on the part of the blockaded Mahsud Waziris.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Minogue, 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, is confirmed, as Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad. Captain Hotham, West Kent Regiment, is granted six months' sick leave home.

Captain Pritchard, Political Service, Rajputana, is granted six months' extension of leave home. The purchase by Government this season of forty additional Arab remounts is sanctioned.

Lieutenant Rundle, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry Poona, proceeds to Wei-hai-wei to join the Chinese Regiment.

Instructions have been issued for the despatch to China of one Civil Account Officer and four subordinates for Railway duty.

LINES are to be built for another Native Infantry regiment at Multan.

The proposed location of a detachment of Native Cavalry at Panjpai, between Quetta and Nushki, has been negatived.

As stated recently, the class company constitution of the 26th Punjabi Infantry is to be changed, two companies of Punjabi Mahomedans replacing one company of Dogras and one of Afridis. Orders have accordingly been passed directing the transfer to the 26th of the full complement of Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and twelve sepoys from the regiments in the Punjab which enlist Punjabi Mahomedans.

Major Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Second-in-Command, 8th Bombay Infantry.

Captain Creagh, 5th Punjab Infantry, who has been employed on transport duty in South Africa rejoins his regiment.

Captain Marshall, R. E. proceeds to China to command No. 3 Company Madras Sappers.

Major Farsant is permitted to reside in India on vacation of the command of the 11th Madras Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenants Clarke and Marindin, R. G. A., are appointed to No. 8 and No. 11 Native Mountain Battery respectively.

A sum of Rs. 34,750 is the estimated extra expenditure to be incurred during the current financial year in connection with the Commission on Horse and Mule Breeding.

FIELD MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

POONA, JAN. 16.

Four Batteries of Artillery are having their efficiency with 15 pounder guns put to severe test at Pimpri during the past fortnight. The condition of practice was to approach as nearly as possible what men are likely to encounter in actual field. Preparations for a coming trial had been taken in hand in November last and were carried out in extended order. Positions for the targets were carefully selected and marked beforehand where Infantry in entrenchments had to be represented. Trenches had been carefully prepared in advance and targets laid with just a small section representing a similarly a man's head. Guns in pits were disposed. Two old nine pounders and four wooden guns representing enemy's battery were nicely placed and the Cavalry represented by seven batteries worked in two divisions, E Battery and 29th Field Battery forming the first brigade and the 1st and 16th Batteries the second brigade. Ranges were generally between 3,300 and 3,900 yards against guns in position and the Infantry in trenches and 500 yards against charging Cavalry. The number of hits made on the targets were taken down every day. The first Field Battery came first in fire tactics and tactical conduct, fire discipline and effective fire and made a grand total of 396·92. The E. Battery came in second with 344·27 points the 16th Field Battery made 324·06 and the 29th Battery 259·12.

AT Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Bill amending the Central Provinces Civil Courts Bill will be introduced, and also a measure to relieve Native Christians from obligation to take out probate and letters of administration. As regards the latter Bill, it will abolish the obligation which hitherto has pressed so hardly upon the Native Christian Community.

THE AGAVE FIBRE COMPANY AT PAWAI.

Few people in Bombay know anything of an industry which is going on steadily but unostentatiously so short a distance away as Pawai. Being desirous of correcting this lamentable ignorance in our own persons, we last Sunday, started early for Coorla by train. At the station, we chartered a genuine racing tonga, and in that, or on bicycles we soon covered the dusty road of six miles between the railway and the factory, which Mr. E. Suter, Ph. D., an enterprising and talented Swiss pioneer has erected on Municipal land between Pawai and Vehar lakes. On the way we passed a merry band of returning huntsmen, not in pink, indeed, but happy, after a successful morning's sport. We were shocked, later, to hear that the agave plantations of Mr. Suter are not always free from incursions of jackals, which allure men and horses to pursue them in the thorny groves where industry struggles for existence. The trampling of a wheatfield at home is in the eyes of the hard worked factory-man, infant innocence to galloping over an aloe plantation. A long raised and covered pathway—beside which is a sheltered nursery, of delicate agave plants, of prepared earth laid over carefully drained ground—led to the machine shed, where we were met by Mr. Suter, who gave us a cheery welcome and proceeded to show us his machines at work stripping the agave leaves of their fresh green bodies, and leaving their fibrous skeletons bare. We learned what we could about the plant which was to be torn to shreds for our edification. The Agave, commonly but erroneously called the aloe, is the plant from which this fibre is taken. It is placed in the nursery as a small sucker from a parent plant, in rows, for preference in marshy soil; for a year, or year and a-half it is fostered and watered, and nursed if delicate, then the following rains these year-old plants are pricked out and put in the ground six or eight feet apart, where they make their roots at home, and live their lives until they are about four years old. Then the sickle of the reaper, or the "kukri" of the Mahratta cooli cuts off the outside leaves close to the crown. About thirty of these leaves represent a respectable year's harvest from each plant. The Agave goes on growing these fibrous and thorny leaves for about ten years, when it proceeds to flower and sends up that tall flower stem, which bears a numerous branched candelabra of bell-like green blossoms. Then its life draws to a close, but beside it may be found its large family which have risen year after year at its feet, and which by the time the parent is fading away, are fit for the knife. Mr. Suter leaves but one of these suckers to gladden the heart of the old agave for he finds a more numerous crop interfere with their individual excellence. The small suckers, when very young are taken off to the nursery and there they develop and are farmed out eventually in the six foot civil distances of the wilds. Some millions of these agaves are now flourishing in nurseries of different ages on the Pawai estate. The young ones spread their leaves abroad unimpeded, but the older have felt the knife and only retain their centre leaves that stand up stiff and straight to guard the heart of the plant.

The agave that is mostly grown is the Vivapara, but the Americana which has been brought in waggon loads from Sholapur, at great expense, is now largely planted out. It has thicker leaves and produces more fibre than the indigenous sort. A still finer kind has been brought from Kew gardens, but that is still in the experimental and solitary stage. Another, the agave Sisalana that makes the Sisal hemp is patronised by Mr. Chamberlain in his Bahama plantations, and the Government of India has done much to encourage its cultivation in other parts of India.

There are two different machines, one for decorticating the pointed end of the leaf and one for finishing off the process at the thick end. For this purpose, a cooli clothed from head to foot in woollen cloth with woollen gloves takes a leaf by the thick end, lays it into the machine point down, holding it firmly, and the machine quickly scrapes off all the green, leaving a greenish white fibre behind smelling somewhat like the rhubarb stem. These leaves are quickly flung, when released, over an iron bar from which they are taken for the next process. They are shaken well about in a large iron trough of fresh water until all the juice is washed out. They then go to the second machine, where the fibre is deftly twisted round a small brass handle, and the thick end delivered to the tender mercies of the machine, and it, too, is scraped free of its green pulp. It is now ready for the drying process which the sun does cheerfully and easily. The next proceeding is to scutch or comb it, thus turning it into beautiful white silken threads nearly a yard long that look like glorified jute. It is then fit for pressing into bales, which are shipped to Europe where the fibre is handed over to the manufacturers to be made into ropes, sacking, carpets, and various other articles. It is of a peculiarly elastic and tough nature, which should make it of considerable value for waterproof cloth or other durable stuffs.

In the preparation a profuse supply of water is needed, for the acid contained in the plant if allowed to remain any time in contact with the fibre after the leaf is cut, turns it brown. So each machine is fed with water by a separate pipe. The water comes from Pawai, Mr. Suter's own pipes conveying it from the Lake. In the decortication the acid is thoroughly washed away, thus preserving the snow-white colour of the fibre. The coolies are defended in their labour by their clothing from this same acid, which if it falls on the skin raises painful blisters lasting a few days. Mr. Suter provides all this clothing for the men so employed. The machines have been made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, from Mr. Suter's drawings. Engines burning English coal drive the machinery, but soon new ones will replace them, capable of burning wood and cutchra, English coal being now very costly. Indian coal is too dirty for use, as its thick smoke fills the pipes very rapidly with soot, and causes endless work and worry. Anyone who drives along our own Queen's Road and watches the railways smoke clouds rolling by can realise this fact. The process for producing the agave fibre is so simple and so rapid that one cannot help wondering why it was not begun in this country earlier. The benefits following such an industry—which is practicable everywhere that water is found in India—can be understood when we remember that the shores of the Lake are jungle land, that the Lake itself has been long a "quantite negligeable," being superseded by other and larger waterworks. The opportunity for cultivation of something adapted to man's use was there, only waiting for a pioneer. This Mr. Suter has been. The Municipality benefits to the extent of a handsome tax for the water that would otherwise go to waste all the year, or only smilingly but idly reflect the heavens and the hills, or harbour the voracious crocodile. The receivers of the Pawai estates, those unwearied litigants enjoy—or the next best thing, fight over—a rent of fourteen rupees an acre for the tract of 2,000 acres of which Mr. Suter has a thirty years' lease. He is redeeming this area as once before Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw did in the olden days, though every trace of his plantations of tea, coffee, cocoa and sugarcane have disappeared. We understand that the Agave Fibre Company, of which Dr. Suter is the talented head and front, are in treaty with Government to rent 20,000 acres of land for the industry. At the Paris Exhibition of 1900, the Company received the highest award allotted for Agave Fibre, a silver medal. Dr. Suter is assisted by his two sons and a Swiss overseer. The people of the neighbourhood supply the unskilled labour.

About two hundred and fifty workmen are employed daily at good wages. The common or garden coolie gets four annas per day, the gutterman five annas, men working the machines six to eight, women three, and children two annas each. In the planting out time, the men and women are employed by thousands, the work then is very heavy, for any agaves not planted in the rains must wait for the next year, and lose a whole season. The industry provides remunerative employment for the men and women of the locality while developing the resources of the country. About a mile away from the factory, the agaves stand on each side of the roadway, three deep, with a band of grass carefully burnt on the side away from the road, lest a general conflagration of the dry jungle should dry up their sap and stunt their growth. By these plantations, you know the factory is near. All the way to Bhandoop three miles away they are to be met, bold and sturdy, and carefully cut. Mr. Suter studied the different methods of stripping this fibre in different countries, notably in America, where they have succeeded not only in producing the fibre, but in utilising the waste, making from it alcohol and also manure. When we remember that this waste amounts to 97 per cent. of the whole, we can imagine what a field lies before him a field he is now courageously determined to fill. He is evolving plans by which these two products can be manufactured from the agave instead of allowing the waste, as hitherto, to run into the ground. The machines at present employed are his own invention, the secret is his, and the patent has been taken out by him in Calcutta.

After we had visited some of the many nurseries—it would take twenty days to do justice to the whole farm—we drove with Mr. Suter to his hospitable bungalow by the banks of the lake, and on the way saw a diligent cooli wading in the water that lies at the other side of the road. He was keeping himself up by the aid of two earthen pots which lay on the water face downwards, and another in front was filled with the Singaris nut which is largely sought for by the coolies. Mr. Suter placed these plants in this monsoon sheet of water. They bear a peculiar sort of fruit looking like a vertebra with sharp thorns at each end and tasting, when roasted like chestnuts. The right to gather this product he lets for a small annual sum. In the Pawai jungles the panther occasionally prowls and the fever demon is never very far off, yet this happy and energetic Swiss is not daunted, but cheerily perseveres in his clever industrial undertaking. The Municipality must look on him as a lucky windfall, utilising and paying for the discarded waters of Pawai. Should they not in their wisdom, encourage instead of heavily weighting, a useful industry that the inhabitants of India's waste places will give work and food in times of distress and famine?

Just as we arrived at Dr. Suter's house, heavy drops fell from a threaning sky and before many minutes the rain fell in torrents bringing a miraculous change in the parched fields and trees and laying the dust so effectually that in returning our bicycle tyres required scraping every two miles. This though destructive of our intention to remain all day in the jungle and have a real good time, was a valuable addition to the prospects of the agave plantations, and we remembered that the lake and the hills are eternal, and will well repay a visit another and a drier day.

X.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP HIGHFLYER.

THE new Flagship Highflyer, Captain Frederick E. E. Brock, with Rear-Admiral Day H. Bosanquet on board, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, having left that port on the 9th instant. The Highflyer will remain in Bombay for about six days and then goes to the Persian Gulf. She experienced fine weather during the voyage. Rear-Admiral Bosanquet landed privately at 12-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder and proceeded to Admiralty House at Marine Lines. The Highflyer is a second class twin screw cruiser, and was laid down on the 7th June 1897 and completed on the 4th June 1898. She is a steel and copper sheathed vessel with three funnels and two masts. Her length is 370 feet; beam 54 feet and mean draught 21 feet 6 inches. She has a displacement of 5,600 tons and I. H. P. 10,000 N. D.; she is capable of steaming 22 knots. Her coal carrying capacity is 1,100 tons. Her engines are two sets of 4 cylinders triple compound and she has 18 Belville boilers. The heating surface is 24,000 square feet with a grate area of 750 square feet. There are feed water heaters in uptakes. Protection deck 1·5 to 3 in., conning tower 6 in. Her armament consists eleven by 6 inch quickfiring guns, nine by 12 pounder quickfiring, eight 12 cwts. and one 8 cwts, six 3 pounder quickfiring and six ·45in maxim machine guns. There are also two torpedo tubes submerged and seven torpedoes, 18in. Her complement is 560 all told. The following are the names of the officers on board:—Rear Admiral Day H. Bosanquet, Flag Lieut. Cecil M. Staveley, Secretary Edmund F. E. Gipps, Clerks to the Secretary William Bell and Frederick J. O'Connor, Captain Frederick E. E. Brock, Commander John S Luard, Lieutenants (N) Alfred C. Sykes, (2) Henry L Mawbey, (T) Charles W G Crawford, Harold T Atlay, Geoffrey Hopwood. (I) R. I. M. Clifford D. Ramsay, Major R. M. Charles H. Willis, Lieut R. M. Allan M. D. Johnstone, Chaplain and Nav. Inst. Rev. Benjamin Wright, B A., Fleet Engineer James Shirvell, Fleet Surgeon John J. Dennis, M.D., Staff Paymaster Ralph B. Marwood, Sub-Lieut Cyril St. G. Cameron, Surgeon Robert H. Mornement, Lieut Reginald St G. S. Bond, Asst. Paymaster Arther R. Tothill, Engineer Oliver R. Paul, Assist. Engrs. George W. Wooldridge, William P. Sillence, Frank Brokensha, Gunner William A. Herlihy, Boatswain William T. Nicholls, (T.) Harry W. Burgess, Carpenter Thomas H. Hicks, Midshipmen Lancelot A. Smythies, Hubert E. Gore-Langton, Owen H. Collyns, Gordon A. Matthew John B. Haly, Donald M. Davies, Errol Manners Carlton C. Sherman, Patrick B. Crohan, Clerk John Siddalls, Asst. Clerk John Grant.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT INCIDENT AT COLOMBO.

THE CROWN PROCTOR RETRACTS.

AT the District Court this morning, after the motion and summons rolls were disposed, Mr. N. E. Cooke, the acting District Judge, called on Mr. H. VanCuylenburg to show cause why he should not be punished for using the words he adressed to the Bench on Wednesday afternoon. The words objected to, and which have been published already, were then read out to the Proctor.

Mr. VanCuylenburg rose to say that he had no intention of justifying or even attempting to justify the words to which the Judge had taken objection. Taken apart from their context the words might bear a meaning which, in his enthusiasm for his client in the course of argument he did not intend them to bear. He need not question the accuracy of the words as recorded. He stood there to state that in sober and calmer consideration, he could not justify his language, which by leave of the Court he desired to withdraw. He had practised at that Bar before very eminent judges, and as one of the senior practitioners he felt bound to set an example to the juniors. He therefore begged Mr. Cooke to accept his assurance that no contempt was ever intended, and he retracted any expressions he might have used in his enthusiasm for the case of his client which might bear the slightest semblance of disrespect to the Court.

Mr. Cooke was very glad to hear that statement from Mr. VanCuylenburg, and glad also that, by the admission that his language should be retracted, he had justified the conduct of the Court in this rule. Mr. VanCuylenburg had admitted that his words could not be justified and the Court under the circumstances could not pursue any other course than it had done. Had he (Mr. Cooke) been disposed to take severe measures, he might have dealt with Mr. VanCuylenburg without caring to hear what he had to say. He thought, however, that Mr. VanCuylenburg would himself regret the language into which he had been betrayed by his zeal for his client, and he was therefore, suprised at Mr. VanCuylenburg's attitude yesterday, when he failed to use the opportunity accorded him of making amends.

Mr. VanCuylenburg pleaded that he was himself surprised when asked to "show cause" yesterday. Had he been prepared he would not have delayed his retractation until to-day, thereby depriving his words of the charm of spontaneity.

Mr. Cooke accepted that statement. Unless there was respect between the bench and the bar, there was little chance of harmony in their work. Mr. VanCuylenburg by his apology had set a good example to the bar. They were all apt to be vexed at times. He accepted the apology, and there was an end of the matter.—"Times of Ceylon" (Jan. 11).

SIR DAVID MILLER BARBOUR, who, as announced in the House of Commons, is to go out to the Transvaal as Special Commissioner to assist Sir Alfred Milner in investigating the financial resources of the conquered territories, is an Ulster man and was born fifty-nine years ago. From 1863 to 1893 he was secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. Soon after his return to this country he was nominated a member of the Commission which made an exhaustive inquiry into the financial relations between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom. Subsequently he went to the West Indies as a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the decayed and distressed sugar industry.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held at the Corporation Hall, yesterday afternoon. There were present: Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya (chairman), Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula, James Macdonald, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Wadia, S. D. Khote, H. Kennedy, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. The Municipal Commissioner Mr. H. Harvey and Mr. N. M. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, were also present.

TENDER FROM MESSRS. ABDULALI & CO.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter to his address, from the Executive Engineer as follows:—"In returning herewith the four tenders for the work of renewing the corrugated iron sheets of the Fruit Market in the Arthur Crawford Markets, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement marked T. S. 211200, showing in a tabulated form the quantity, rate and amount of each item of the work in each of the tenders. (2). The final result is given below in order of the amounts of the tenders commencing with the lowest:—(1) Messrs. Abdulali Ahmedali & Co. Rs. 9,579-14-8; (2) Messrs. Esufali Abdulali & Co. Rs. 9,594-12-10; (3) Mr. Mahomedali Jiwaji Rs. 11,175-5-9; (4) Messrs. Marsland Sibley & Co. Rs. 13,075-1-10.

The cost of the work as estimated by this office is Rs. 9,546-14-5. The lowest tender, viz., that of Messrs. Abdulali Ahmedali and Co., is therefore Rs. 33-0-2 in excess of the estimate. As their tendered rate of Rs. 20 per 100 R. ft. item 3 "Removing the old galvanised iron ridge from roof including cresting" was abnormally high, it was pointed out to them and they have agreed to reduce it to Rs. 10 per 100 R. ft. as will be seen from their letter dated 21st December 1900, forwarded herewith. This will reduce the amount of their tender to Rs. 9,510-8-3, which is Rs. 36-6 3 less than this office estimate. It is therefore recommended that the lowest tender for Rs. 9,510-8-3 be accepted.

The lowest tender, as recommended by the Commissioner, was accepted.

MAYO ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was brought forward:—"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan of the proposed deviation of Mayo Road in connection with the laying out of the Wellington Lines plots, from which it will be seen that the City Improvement Trustees are willing to make over to the Municipality two plots of land marked A and D, measuring 3,014 square yards on condition that the Municipality give the Board certain plot shown on the plan, measuring 123 square yards and carry out the road improvements indicated on the plan free of cost to the Board. The Chairman, Improvement Trust, states that if the Trustees' proposal is accepted it would improve a nasty bend in the approach to the Band-stand from the Apollo Bunder, and this is clearly the case. The Municipality will, however, be put to the expense of Rs. 5,800, in adding the two plots to the roads and making certain alterations in the positions of gully traps, lamp posts, &c., and would also have to incur the annual expense of maintaining the additional area of road surface; but in return for the above the Municipality would get an area of 2,892 square yards added to the roads. I am in favour of meeting the wishes of the Trust, as the addition will be a great improvement. Under the circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the arrangement and to the expenditure of Rs. 5,800 being defrayed from Surplus Cash Balance, which, as will appear from the memorandum circulated to the Corporation for the current month, amounts to Rs. 5,48,534-3-4. (2.) I may point out that the present limit of the roadway is at the dotted line marked on the plan, the land beyond it towards the west being Government property, and if the Trustees' proposal is accepted the future limit of the Municipal roadway would be an irregular line. I would therefore recommend that Government be asked to hand over to the Municipality, free of cost, this triangular piece, for road purposes."

Dr. Viegas said this question was one which ought to be considered from the point of view of Municipality. He did not think it necessary for the Municipality to undergo the expense of constructing the road. If the City Improvement Trust were to make the road, that would facilitate the position of Municipality. They should ask the Trustees to construct the road, and then hand over the same to them for maintenance. He moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee were of opinion that if the Board was prepared to carry out the road improvements at their expense and to pay the expense necessary for alteration in connection with the gully traps and the position of lamp posts, &c., the Standing Committee will consider the advisability of recommending to the Corporation to accept the proposal of the Trust.

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the proposition and remarked that it was the best arrangement they could make in their interest.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion that if they improved the road, a good part of the benefit would go to the Trust.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved as an amendment that the consideration of the matter be postponed for a week.

Dr. Katrack seconded and the amendment being put to the vote was carried.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday next.

THE MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor on the Bill for the better management of Municipal Affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities, and the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, were, in accordance with Rule 35 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, published in the "Government Gazette" last evening.

The Select Committee appointed to report on the District Municipal Bill held its first session at Mahabaleshvar from the 26th April 1900 until its adjournment on the 23rd May 1900. The Honourable Messrs. F. S. P. Lely and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal were unavoidably absent during this session.

The Committee held its second session at Poona from the 6th July and adjourned on the 4th August 1900. The Honourable Mr. Lely was on this occasion again unavoidably absent, while the Honourable Mr. Batty was unable to attend any of the meetings after the 10th July.

The third session was also held at Poona on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, and 18th September 1900. From these meetings the Honourable Mr. Batty was absent but the Committee was strengthened by the presence of the Honourable Mr. A. F. Woodburn, who had, at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 25th August 1900, been appointed to serve on the Select Committee. Mr. G. Jacob, Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, was present at the meetings of the Committee from the 4th August 1900, and assisted it with his advice.

Further revision has been effected by means of correspondence and circulation of draft amendments and the Committee held their final sitting on the 5th January 1901.

The Committee have considered the objections and suggestions received in connection with the Bill from the following bodies and persons:—(1) The Poona Municipality, (2) The Ahmedabad Municipality (3) The Satara Municipality, (4) The Karachi Municipality, (5) The Nadiad Municipality, (6) The Bombay Presidency Association, (7) The Gujarat Sabha, (8) The Deccan Sabha, (9) Certain rate-payers of Satara, (10) Certain inhabitants of Wai. (11) Such District Officers whose opinions were called for by Government. (12) The Sanitary Board, (13) The Rev. C. S. Rivington, Gadag, (14) Messrs. M. E. Pereira, W. A. Chambers, E. F. Allum and John Greaves, Members of the Bandra Municipality:—(15) Mr. Lakshman V. Joshi, representing the resolutions of public meeting held at Mahad. (16) Mr. S. Sadikali Deputy Collector and President, Shikarpur Municipality. (17) Messrs. Keshavlal Motilal Mulchand Ashram Shah, Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, Municipal Commissioners, Ahmedabad. (18) Mr. G. B. Joshi, Secretary, Vidyottejak Sabha, Carwar. (19) Mr. Ramchandra V. Joshi, Nargund, Dharwar. (20) Mr. M. G. Abhyankar, Poona. (21) Mr. K. N. Kher, B.A., LL.B., Pensioned First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri.

The Committee in the course of revision, whilst adhering as closely as possible to the principles of the Bill as presented to the Council and giving a careful consideration to the suggestions received, have endeavoured to effect a more systematic arrangement of subjects and to correct verbal inconsistences. A redistribution of chapters has been effected by dividing Chapter II into two and by transferring the provisions of the original Chapter VII partly to Chapter V (Municipal property and fund) and partly to a new chapter (VI) dealing with the obligatory and discretional functions of Municipalities. There are now XIV chapters in all instead of XIII, and the number of sub-headings in the longer chapters has been increased. The increase in the number of clauses from 159 to 191 is mainly due to re-drafting and subdivision, but the provisions regarding drainage have been considerably amplified (on the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act) in view of the probable requirements of the larger municipal towns such as Poona Karachi and Ahmedabad and in sundry other clauses new matter has been introduced.

"JEHANGIR."

WE are asked to intimate to the inhabitants of Bandra and intermediate stations who will be present at the performance of "Jehangier the Magnificent" at the Novelty Theatre on the 22nd, 24th and 29th instant, that, in order to enable them to remain until the curtain falls, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has kindly arranged to detain the last train from Church Gate station on those nights until 15 minutes past midnight.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY'S SITTING.

YESTERDAY morning a conference of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Bombay was opened in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Right Rev. Dr. MacArthur presided, and was supported by the Ven. Archdeacon Scott and the Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Colaba, and Hony. Secretary of the Conference. There was a large attendance. The Conference opened with prayer.

THE BISHOP'S OPENING ADDRESS.

THE LATE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Bishop in his inaugural address said before opening the proceedings of the Conference I feel constrained to allude to the loss which the Church has sustained through the death of the Bishop of London. We knew that he had been ill for some time. A letter I received a fortnight ago containing a note of warning led me to think of his condition more seriously than I had done before. But knowing the vitality of his constitution and his particular kind of nervous power, I had confidence in his recovery, and the message of his death which I received yesterday morning took me by surprise. The extent of the loss to this generation is not easy to estimate. He was a very remarkable man and one who was possessed of a combination of gifts such as I had never met with in any man before. I had the advantage of his friendship. As one of his Rural Deans I was brought into somewhat active relations with him, and became familiar with his personality and his methods of work. He was certainly the ablest worker I ever knew. What impressed me in him chiefly was the remarkable quietness and composure with which he did his work and yet the thoroughness with which he overtook it. When he first came to the Diocese of London he had to grapple with difficulties which must have strained to the utmost the powers of the ablest man; one of his suffragans was ill and had gone abroad; the other had been appointed to a Diocesan Bishopric. The undivided burden of the stupendous task fell upon his shoulders. We all admired the quiet, cheerful way in which he took it up, and the dignity with which he bore it. Our admiration for him and our confidence in him increased as time went on. He always *did* his work. Everything put before him was attended to. He had unusual shrewdness and insight. He was never at a loss and some of his most brilliant utterances, were made when he seemed to be least prepared. His knowledge of history gave him exceptional resource in illustration, and it was evident that he had not been a student of the facts only. All along he had pursued his subject philosophically, and it was his constant habit to translate the lessons of history into the circumstances and problems of present day life. He was accessible, natural, genial and sympathetic to an extent seldom met with in a man of his power. He was an ornament to the English Church in the face of the whole world, and in addition to the loss of his attractive personality we have lost one who more than most others was fitted to represent and to lead us in this educated and progressive age. You will, I am sure, desire to pass a unanim

life and be often drunk without meaning to get drunk. He advocated the value of Temperance rooms and coffee shops in barracks, where men could obtain companionship without the accompaniment of alcoholic stimulants. The sin of gambling was mostly encouraged by the want of something to do. The short service system caused a rapid change of men in the army. The mass of the men brought into the army the influences of their surroundings in civil life, and their previous lives, much of which had been without God. There were many difficulties attaching to a soldier's life that made it difficult to do good for him. The influence of family was taken away together with the absence of all ideas of marriage and the hope of making a home. The absence of such made men careless of their money. While it was not possible to make every soldier religious, yet in time under the moulding influence of sound public opinion all men might be made to feel the necessity of encouraging religion. The burden of all church work in the army must fall on the chaplain who must be sympathetic in his endeavours, for without that he would never gain any personal influence over the men. The speaker then advocated voluntary services, and churches being kept open for private worship. He also dealt with the question of hospital visiting and pointed out the desirability of the families of the married men not being forgotton, and advocated the formation of special church guilds for special work.

Rev. Canon Horne followed with a paper on the same subject. He said the work amongst soldiers might be classed under the two heads of temporary and permanent. In the one appeal was made by minis tering within bounds to natural inclinations and in the other to curbing those inclinations and to cultivat ing what was higher and spiritual. That in such a community as that formed of soldiers to aim at a very high standard of life was to court the failure of their attempt and to have to be content with something less, revealed unsoundness somewhere. Referring to the ordeals which a religious soldier has to withstand in barrack life he said it was the aim of the clergy to get into touch with all the weak as well as the strong and the question was how was that to be done? To attempt to do so on purely religious grounds or to insist on a very high standard of life in any scheme proposed was to secure the adhesion of one or two, but practically to exclude the rest. But those who had anything to do with Institutes, Clubs and entertainments as a means of meeting the difficulty would be agreed that as far as the deepening of the spiritual life of men was concerned in connection with such secular means it was practically nil. Yet without this means they would never be able at all to approach some men. Such things must be kept separate in their minds, and they must guard against deceiving themselves as to the true nature of the work. Regarding religious work done directly among the soldiers, Canon Horne, said, there was a large element of capability for good and right feeling among them as had been illustrated during the War in South Africa, but the difficulty was to get at it except under extraordinary circumstances. Parade services gave an opportunity for addressing, interesting and instructing men, but the occasion lost much of its value owing to its being of a compulsory nature and mixed up with military duty. A beneficial change would be to make no distinction as regards attendance of all ranks between it and other parades. Perhaps one of the best means by which their work among soldiers could be carried on was the formation of classes for instruction in religious knowledge, but here again there were frequent disappointments. In all conscience, he concluded, let them use secular means but employ vigilance to recognise just how far it served the purpose of their particular work and then let them continue steadily at the real part of their work, not counting heads as a sign of success but thankful when they saw steadfastness in one here and another there.

Col. R. O. Lloyd, R. E. who also read a paper on the same subject observed that work among soldiers should be much like work among civilians as they came from the civilian, class, and returned to it after their service. They should be treated as civilians in the classes from which they came would wish to be treated. It is certain that the good behaviour of our army in South Africa, had made it far more efficient than if it were composed of reckless soldiers who plundered and injured women and children. The qualities of a good Christian were those necessary to make a first class soldier. He deprecated the visits of chaplains to men in hospital who were dangerously ill, observing that complaints had been made that such often injured their chances of recovery.

Captain G. W. Pali in I.S.C., who addressed the Conference said to be a good soldier a man must have a sound mind in a sound body and in no place in the world was that so necessary as in India. The soldier's special temptations were drink and immorality. As the greatest influence in the world was that of the mother he would like to mention a Christian work that was going on in Poona. That was the Soldiers' Mission recently started by Mr. Dannefaerd, a Danish gentleman to provide a soldiers Christian Missionary Home in every station throughout India, where none such already exists. There was also the Soldiers' Home in Poona, carried on by the Wesleyans, and there was work in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Referring to what he called personal work amongst officers, their wives and families, he said he had made some attempts in a feeble way to speak to his brother officers and the ladies on the subject of their salvation and he was struck by the extraordinary ideas he had come across. One man said that his idea of a good Christian was one who led a good life, whether he was a Hindu or a Mahomedan. Another said he had thought a great deal about the matter but he had had to give it up. And a lady said she never goes inside a church unless somebody approaches her. He thought the difficulty of dealing with these people might be met if the chaplains would get some good persons to go and speak to them and they could then give hints as to where the help of the chaplains would be useful. If they got laymen to act as scouts they would tell the chaplains where their sympathies were needed. A great deal of work was being done for the soldier, but something was needed for the Saheb.

The Ven. Archdeacon Scott referring to the remarks of Captain Palin in the earlier part of his speech thought they were a little bit irrelevant. They were met in conference as a body of the clergy and laity of the Church of England. However much they might admire the good points in certain forms of work being carried on by non-Church of England bodies their discussion there was perhaps beyond what they expected. He trusted that whatever work was carried out on the lines suggested by Captain Palin would be regarded as supplementary to Church work. With regard to work among officers, if the soldier was difficult approach the officer and the lady were still more difficult. One must bide ones time but be very careful to seize the time when it came. In speaking to soldiers in hospital he found that the opportunity for spiritual talk was made equally as much by the soldier as by the chaplain. Captain Palin's suggestion that the chaplains should make use of laymen to give them hints and suggestions was most valuable and one that the chaplains were only too ready to accept. He felt that there was a great need in Church work. In the army for some sort of intermediate Society between the Guild and Holy Standard and the Soldiers' Christian Association to work on undenominational the lines that did not require the men to be communicant. They ought to bring home to themselves very strongly the missionary character of their work in the army and in reference to this branch of the subject he described work which he had done in conjunction with officers at Deolal in the cause of purity. In reply to Colonel Lloyd he said that although it was quite true that soldiers were not a different class of men from civilians the conditions in which they lived, and especially in this country were different. (applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Courtice thought that if the soldiers were to be looked upon as a class different from civilians they were to be regarded as a decided improvement on the civilians. (Hear hear.) They did not need all these various societies (Hear hear.) He had found them a hindrance. Was it because the Church and the Catholic religion was a failure that they had to bring in mere human means to carry on their religious work. Why did they require all these prayer meetings too, when they had the daily services in church?

Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Colaba, condemned the canteen system as a curse to the British Army and a disgrace to our civilization and learning at this time of the day. One day at Deesa every man was reputed to have had two gallons of liquor. That was well known to the officer but when the speaker spoke to him about the drunkenness of his men, he said, "I like to know that they drink. The money that they spend in the canteen goes to the shooting and the balls." He (Mr. Hall) said "yes, but it goes back to the canteen." What chaplains should try to aim at was the Soldier's Club. The canteen should be done away with and clubs should be with the soldiers what the Yacht Club or other Clubs were with the gentleman and the officer. He believed it was due greatly to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales that the privacy of the soldier was to be considered. What were the authorities doing to help the chaplains in their work? While the soldier was required to attend parade service the officer could get his pass, and that was a grievance with the men. There came round a paper signed by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley that no soldier a parade service could wear cossock and surplice in the choir. A greater soldier than he in India, Sir Charles Napier, laid it down that when a soldier entered the House of God he could if he chose wear the proper vestments that were recommended for the service (applause). Sir George Wolseley, the General Commanding the Forces in Madras had gone even farther than the Field Marshal and said that a soldier was not to wear the cossock and surplice at our service, whatever. A chaplain at Colaba must depend to a great extent on his choir and cossocks and surplices helped to make the choir look uniform and more respectable than a dirty shape coat would make men look. In regard to the conversion of men tea and cake and "Sally Luns" would convert very many a soldier, but those who knew the soldier, knew that the men to whom these things appealed were not the men who were respected by others. The Y. M. C. A. in this town had a board up sometime ago on which was written "soldiers and sailors freely invited." A poor soldier went into that place and sat down in the reading room. Some high official went to him and said, are you a member of this society?' He said no, I am a soldier, and then the official said you are in the room that you should not be in. You must clear out." He need hardly say that amongst his men the Y. M. C.A., in this place was not popular in regard to the question of respect paid to Her Majesty's uniform; he stated that recently two soldiers went to the railway staton at Bombay and ordered dinner, but when they were about to be served they were told by an individual, evidently the manager, that soldiers were not allowed there. That he considered was a disgrace.

The Rev. Mr. Shinde also spoke.

Major Mayne replying to Mr. Courlice said that societies and prayer meetings were necessary because many men in the army did not understand the liturgy of the Church of England. He did not agree with Mr. Hall in reference to the canteen. There were canteens and canteens and the profits were used for a vast number of subjects in connection with the regiment.

The Rev. Mr. Lord considered that the Soldier should be treated as an Englishman and the Rev. Mr. Butcher gave an interesting account of work among soldiers at Ahmednagar.

The Bishop in closing the discussion on the subject suggested that a committee with Major Mayne as convener should be appointed to consider the question of work amongst soldiers in India. He added that he was very much grieved to hear what Mr. Hall said about the Y. M. C. A. He thought the attack was scarcely fair and there was scarcely foundation for the attack he made. Of course there may have been a very unwise member of the Association in the room when the soldier presented himself; but it was not to be supposed that that individual represented the members of the Association. A mistake was made and it would be a great mistake if they were to judge a society and especially a great association like the Y. M. C. A. upon a mistake made by a single member of the society. His Lordship supported the Y. M. C. A. in the same way that he supported the Bible Society. He believed both were doing great work and trying their best to call men's attention to Christianity. If he found that the Y. M. C. A. was attacking Church principles it would be impossible for him to co-operate with it, but that had yet to be proved to him.

The Conference then adjourned for luncheon and were entertained at Government House by the Governor and Lady Northcote.

On the conference resuming the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell made an appeal for greater support of the Diocesan Record.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BIBLE TO SCHOOLS.

Rev. C. W. Thorne read a paper on the "Effect of the Government Educational System on the Natives of India from a missionary point of view" He contended that Government was not doing its duty by only giving secular education. Without religious instruction the majority of the people of the country would suffer. A system that did nothing to induce a fear of God, was fraught with danger to the country. During the last half century native opinion had greatly advanced but yet it was admitted that the secular education given had not been a success. The people of the country were anxious that their children should receive a religious education. That being so it was desirable that they should be given the right of reading the Bible as a text book in public colleges and institutions.

Mr. N. G. Welinkar, in dealing with the subject, said an enquiry as to the effect of the Government system of education on the natives of the country was most important. Although Government stood pledged to a religious neutrality it did not show that the State had no religion. If that neutrality was applied to education it would mean either the teaching of no religion at all or else the teaching of all the great religions. To simply teach the Christian religion would have the effect of winning over large numbers to Christianity, and if it was alone taught it would be a breach of neutrality, and calculated to have most serious consequences. Looking at the matter, however, from a missionary point of view the speaker considered it was a matter for congratulation to find that Christian truths were becoming well circulated throughout the country. He considered the present system of eduction was the means of causing students during the most impressionable period of their lives being brought up to consider nothing else but wordly matters. It was now too late for Government to alter their educational policy, yet he thought the attention of the authorities ought to be drawn to the fact that it was their duty to draw the minds of students to moral education, which would urge men to higher things, and prepare the minds of men for a Christian religion. However much they might regret the absence of religious teaching in Government schools, they found that the obligations imposed upon the authorities made it impossible for them to do so, yet it was to be hoped that they would see their way to give good moral education.

The Rev. Canon C. L. Rivington suggested that Government should be more careful in the selection of its professors, who should be persons of high moral character. (Applause.)

Rev. Canon Revington addressed the meeting submitting the views of various clergymen and professors on both sides of the question, in reference to the selection of text books he instanced Dryden's "Hind and Panther" which deals with controversies between Romanists and Dissenters being put down as one of the text books for college students four years ago and considered that clergymen of the Church of England connected with the Bombay University should give to this matter of the selection of books greater attention than they did.

Rev. A. H. Coles inquired supposing Government prescribed certain moral text books how was the teacher to be permited to answer the questions which would eventually come from the students as to what was the basis of the morality taught in those books.

Rev. Mr. McNeile said that in this matter they had a letter from the Commander-in-Chief and to try to arrive at conclusions on the question while taking no notice of that letter was to deal with the subject in the wrong way. Government education in so far as it ignored religion set aside the instruction that had been received from the Commander-in-Chief.

Rev. C. King however said he should not like it to go to the world that they were in favour of the Bible being put into the hand of Hindoos. The Bible was a book meant for Christians and not for Hindoos. It was supremely rediculous to go into a primary School under Christian influence and find the children being taught "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day" and not to commit idolatry. The children went home and were told by their parents that it was their sacred duty to worship idols. It was not right to teach these little children these things when it was their moral duty to follow the teaching of their parents and worship idols.

Rev. Canon Roberts considered these remarks very strange indeed. How would Mr. King fulfil his mission as a missionary if he didn't put before the people the truths of the Bible?

Rev. J. H. Lord: I did not understand Mr. King to say that we were not to teach the truths in the Bible.

Canon Roberts: He said we were not to teach them to say "Remember thou keep Holy the Sabboth Day" and not to teach them to worship idols. Those are truths in the Bible.

Ven Archdeacon Scott said there was a difference between placing the Bible as a text book in the hands of the Hindoos and teaching the truths on which Christianty was based. If they placed the whole book in the hands of uninstructed people he thought they would be running very great danger (applause.)

Rev Hugh Lord, Rev. Mr. Kanshik and Rev. W. C. Whiteside also spoke, the latter observing that the time had come when they should devote their attention to the institution of primary and other schools for native Christians (applause.)

THE BISHOP'S VIEWS ON THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

The Bishop said he took it for granted that the Government system of education must be secular. To thrust Christianity upon the people in purely Governments Schools would be a breaking of our obligations and contrary to the utterances made by successive statemen. It would be a complete revolution because it would be going back to the policy of the Mahomedans and others who preceded us in this country. He could not endure the idea of the Bible being introduced into our Schools and Colleges merely as a book of high ethical value; if they introduced it at all it must be introduced on the footing on which they placed it—as an inspired book. The idea of introducing Bible, as a mere book of books, or as a specimen of the best literature which the English language could possibly produce would be to him most revolting, (Applause). Some of the Native papers he saw had welcomed the suggestion which was made by the Metropolitan on those grounds. But he could not for a moment believe that the Metropolitan had any such idea in his mind. If the Government were to introduce the Bible it must be on the footing on which they placed it as the inspired book containing the revelation of God to man with respect to life and duty and he maintained that it would not be proper or just for the Government to introduce it upon that footing. He was exceedingly sorry even to seem to be in any kind of disagreement with his ecclesiastical superior but he must say what he thought to be the truth (applause)—and he could not approve of the suggestion that had been made. He could not favour any kind of change in the system which Government had hitherto turned by having simply secular instruction in Government schools and colleges.

Mr. Welinkar having replied to criticisms made during the debate the Conference adjourned till this morning.

On Sunday the total mortality in Calcutta was 100, the quinquennial avgerage being 71. There were three fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths from that cause.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

THE final memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season of 1900-1901. Estimates generally up to 20th December reads:—

The appended statement shows the area under sesamum and its estimated outturn in all parts of the Presidency, including Native States. The increase in area over that reported in the second forecast is due principally to subsequent sowings and to more complete information. The decrease in Sind is due to corrections in areas already reported.

The total area is returned at 948,000 acres, which is about double of last year's abnormally low area and 12 per cent. over the average of the preceding 9 years. Kathiawar alone returns nearly half the total area, and the increase here and in Baroda, Broach and Surat more than makes up for the deficit elsewhere, which is mainly due to the preference shown by cultivators to the cultivation of food-grain crops consequent on last year's scarcity.

The outturn, estimated at 143,000 tons, is 39 per cent. over the average. Kathiawar alone contributes two-thirds of the total outturn. Here the season is reported to be favourable. Elsewhere in the Presidency the crop suffered more or less from deficiency of late rains. In Sind the crop was damaged by adverse winds and insects.

Gujarat.—Area 59,000 acres; 13 per cent. below the average. The Panch Mahals alone shows a large deficit owing to non-receipt of information from Godhra Taluka with an average area of 12,000 acres In the south larger sowings were induced by favourable rains. The crop suffered from absence of late rains particularly in the north. In the south it is somewhat better and is expected to yield a fair outturn. The estimated yield comes to 6,400 tons of the oilseed, which is about 29 per cent. below the average.

Gujarat States.—Area 577,000 acres; nearly five times that of last year and 54 per cent. over the average. In Kathiawar sowing rains were favourable and more than double the average area has been put under the crop. In Palanpur and Mahi Kantha rains for sowing were deficient. In Sorath and Gohelvad Prants of Kathiawar and in Rewa Kantha States the season is reported to be favourable and the crop in good condition. Elsewhere it suffered from deficiency of late rains. The yield is estimated at 112,700 tons or more than double the average.

Deccan.—Area 124,000 acres; 11 per cent. over last year's but 27 per cent. under the average. Sholapur alone shows a small increase owing to favourable early rains. Elsewhere the area is below the average and the fall is attributed partly to absence of early rains and partly to extended cultivation of food-crops. In Khandesh some of the early sown crop withered and had to be ploughed up. The crop progressed fairly well in Khandesh; but elsewhere it suffered more or less from want of moisture particularly in the eastern tracts. The estimated outturn (13,400 tons) is about 40 per cent. below the average.

Deccan States.—Area 2,000 acres; the crop suffered, as in neighbouring British districts, from absence of late rains and is estimated to yield only 28 tons of the oilseed.

Karnatak.—Area 36,000 acres; 33 per cent. over last year's but 20 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general and is due partly to deficiency of rain for sowing and partly to the substitution of jowari and sava in place of sesamum. The crop suffered from deficiency of late rains in Bijapur and eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere it is fair. The yield is estimated at 2,400 tons, 31 per cent. below the average.

Karnatak States.—Area 7,000 acres; 40 per cent. below the average. The crop has partially withered in parts of Sangli and Miraj. The estimated outturn comes to 230 tons.

Konkan.—Area 19,800 acres; 5 per cent. below last year's and 7 per cent. below the average. In parts of Ratnagiri the crop suffered slightly from deficiency of late rains; elsewhere the season was fairly good. The outturn is estimated at 2,100 tons or 5 per cent. short of the average.

Konkan States.—Area 4,800 acres; 33 per cent. below the average. Crop generally good and is estimated to yield 630 tons.

Sind.—Area 111,000 acres; 27 per cent. below last year's and 20 per cent. below the average. Karachi and Thar and Parkar show a considerable rise over last year's area owing to good rainfall and timely inundation. Elsewhere timely supply of water for jowari and other food crops and diseased condition of last year's sesamum crop induced cultivators to curtail the area under the oilseed. The crop is reported to be in fair condition in Karachi and Shikarpur; but elsewhere damage has been reported from adverse winds and insect attacks. The estimated outturn comes to 5,200 tons, which is less than half the average.

Khairpur.—Has 6,100 acres with a middling crop, yielding 230 tons of the oilseed.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

THE final memorandum on the groundnut crop for the season of 1900-1901. Estimates generally up to 20th December reads:—

The cultivation of the groundnut crop is practically confined in this Presidency to the British Districts of the Deccan, Belgaum of the Karnatak, and the adjoining Native States. The appended statement shows the revised estimate of area under the crop and its estimated outturn. For the British Districts the reported area stands at about 38,000 acres, which is about 38 per cent. below last year's and 73 per cent. under the average. The decrease is attributed to late commencement of rain in Khandesh and to the devotion of greater area to food crops, to dearness of seed and deficiency of water in wells at sowing time elsewhere. The crop is in fairly good condition in Khandesh; but elsewhere owing to deficiency of late rains the dry-crop became stunted in growth and partially withered in places. The irrigated crop also suffered owing to the deficiency of water-supply in wells. Damage by insects is reported from three talukas of Satara. The Native States return about 12,000 acres under the crop, or about 24 per cent. above last year's area. Of this nearly 10,000 acres are claimed by Kolhapur. As in British Districts the crop in the States suffered from deficiency of late rains and want of water in wells. The estimated outturn comes to 17,000 tons for the British Districts and 4,400 tons for the Native States. This is nearly two and one-third times that of last year, but is only about 31 per cent. of the yield of 1898-99.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following is a list in order of merit, of successful candidates in the 3rd session examinations held in December, 1900, for the full Technological Certificates in Mechanical Engineering awarded to students in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai Technological Mechanical Engineering School.

First Class.—With the title "Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering," ("L.M.E.")—Sitaram N Golwalker, Anandrao B. Kothare, Jamseji F. Keravalla, Shankar S. Jaya, Mohiniraj G. Dhaneshwar, Theophilus D'Souza, Mahadev B. Birje, Manekji D. Voravazier, Isaac A. Wasker, Luxman K. Jaya, Vassudeo B. Oke, Govind Singh Yadav.

Second Class.—A. Margoschis, Mahadeo V. Kher, M. F. Esperance, W. Margoschis, C. G. Fonseca.

Pass Class.—Bhasker N. Ghugre.

Full Technological Certificates in Cotton Manufacture awarded to students in the Ripon Textile School.

First Class.—With the title "Licentiate of Textile Manufacture" (L.T.M.)—Bhagwanji B. Desai, Ganpatrao M. Kothare, Nadirshaw N. Marker, Dattatraya R. Bhandare, and Shankar S. Kolaskar.

Second Class.—Bapuji E. Joshi.

Pass Class.—V. F. Miranda and S. D. Billimoria.

The following is a list in order of merit of successful candidates in Additional Technology Cotton Manufacture Examinations, held in December 1900, for the Full Technological Certificates in Cotton Manufacture awarded to students in the Ripon Textile School:—First Class with the Title "Licentiate of Textile Manufacture" (L. T. M.):—Luxman B. Bhagwat, Anant V. Ghaskadbi and Ganesh B. Chepe.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur and Ahmednagar and a brisk fall at Deesa, Veravel, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to alight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most stations, and the force has been fresh at Secunderabad, Goa, Bangalore, Belgaum, Amraoti and Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 13° below the average in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, North West and Central Provinces, Central India and Berar, and at Deesa, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Bhuj, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, and the minimum considerably to largely above it to the south of latitude 16°. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Bellary and the lowest 39° at Rajkot.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Agra, Allahabad, Jeghpore, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any station.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over the reporting area.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PRAISE AND APPRECIATION.

WHAT SUBSCRIBERS AT HOME HAVE WRITTEN RESPECTING THE "LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE."

Day by day the writer of these public notices appearing in the newspapers has endeavoured to describe and explain exactly what the "Library of Famous Literature" is, how, and by whom, and for what purpose it has been made, and to show its great usefulness to everyone who loves good literature.

A man who lives in Bombay, having read these notices, will call at 5a, Dalhousie Square, examine the volumes, choose his bindings, write his order-form, pay in full or it may be only Rs. 10/-, and will receive the complete set of books and the art portfolio. He has the satisfaction of seeing and examining fully exactly what he is buying. If he lives in Calcutta or Madras, or Colombo he can do the same thing by calling at the "Standard's" offices in those cities. The resident of the Mofussil, however, although greatly attracted by the offer, and perhaps actually convinced that he likes the idea of the work, and that he actually wants the books and the pictures, may hesitate merely because he has a constitutional objection to buying anything that he does not first see. This is a perfectly legitimate objection; at least it would be in 99 business transactions in the hundred.

At home more than 12,000 persons have bought the 20 volumes of the "Library of Famous Literature," and it is probable that not more than 10 per cent. of them saw the books until they arrived at their homes. They had not only been convinced by the prospectus, but they had read day by day in the newspapers what was much more convincing than the prospectus *viz.*, the testimonials, hundreds upon hundreds of them, spontaneously given to the "Standard" by purchasers of the Library. These letters described in terms of the most extravagant praise the hearty satisfaction of the subscribers with every detail of the Library, the binding, the paper, the type, the illustrations, the beautiful coloured plates and so on, as well as with the remarkable terms upon which the Library was offered. No book ever published has ever received an approval so unanimous and so spontaneous. It is clear, therefore, that thousands of persons living, let us say, in Aberdeenshire, or in Cornwall, or in Norfolk, who were unable to come to London to the "Standard" office to see the books themselves, felt that they had ample justification in subscribing in view of these remarkable tributes from people who already possessed the books.

There are printed below a few of these letters written to the manager of the "Standard" by subscribers at home. It would be possible to supplement them with hundreds of them. The British resident of India, therefore, who has the slightest doubt regarding the offer, or regarding the book, can no longer have any doubt in the light of othose handsome testimonials to the value of this incomparable work.

TWO SPECIAL BOOK-CASES.

In response to many inquiries, the "Standard" has manufactured two Special Book-Cases for India.

THE PORTABLE, OR TRAVELLING BOOK-CASE.

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It is a pleasure to record the favour with which this work has been received by all my friends who have had the opportunity of glancing through its pages. They were not long in determining to order copies for themselves before too late.

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"THE WORK MEETS EVERY REASONABLE EXPECTATION."

24, Via Gregoriana, Rome, Italy.

The "International Library of Famous Literature" arrived a few days ago. It was well packed, and the books a reached me without the slightest damage.

I personally, have not had time to look into the volumes, but my wife and daughters are highly pleased with them, and tell me they produce an impression corresponding to that of a Salon where one catches glimpses of old friends, who revive pleasant memories, and gains impressions of some new acquaintances that determine one to seek a fuller and more intimate knowledge of them in their own homes.

The work appears to meet every reasonable expectation formed of it, and it seems to give much pleasure and instruction to everyone who dips into it.

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W. J. BAXTER.

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I am much pleased with what I have seen of the work. It is a great advantage to those of us who are no longer young that the print is so good and clear. I find I shall be able to make aquaintance with many writers whose works I have not met with, while my old favourites are also well represented.

MARY E. PORTER.

"TOYS ARE GEMS OF LITERATURE."

80, Peacock-street, Gravesend

I awaited an opportunity of glancing through the volumes, so as to add to the number of expressions of appreciation and delight you already have. I have much pleasure in so doing. They enable one at short notice to find any desired passage, and I have already had occassion to refer to two Roman writers and Russian authors. The Essays prefacing the volumes are in themselves gems of Literature.

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I have received books safely, and am delighted with them, and anticipate many hours' enjoyment whilst reading the very varied matter contained in them. The possession will be a constant pleasure.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to M. A. P. the following surmise as to the authorship of the "Englishwoman's Love-Letters": "About thirty years ago," she writes, "a small booklet of poems appeared, written by Elizabeth Cross, the sister-in-law of George Eliot. Shortly after their publication the poems were withdrawn from circulation, and all outstanding copies attainable bought up. To any reader whose memory goes back for thirty years, the similarity, in tone and treatment of the story told in these poems, and that related in the Englishwoman's Love Letters, must be apparent; there is the same poetical feeling, the same passion, and the same purity. If this is the case, and both letters and poems were written by the same hand, as seems probable, surely it is strong evidence that the dread spectre of insanity in the family was the cause of the girl's life tragedy, especially when the sad mental collapse of Mr. Cross, on his honeymoon at Venice, is remembered." There is more, I think, of literary ingenuity than of probability in my correspondent's clever suggestion.

Waldeck Rousseau is one of the men whose exterior corresponds entirely to his character. He looks rather more like the typical, dogged, tenacious, inflexible, unsentimental John Bull than a Frenchman. The face is very rubicund, the hair is now grey, the eyes very blue are prominent, and even protruding. It is the jaw, however, which is the most remarkable feature of the face. It is as though it were a long, thick rod of iron instead of bone and flesh and blood and nerves. Indeed, it is so prominent that it almost stands out like a great muscle on the biceps of a prize-fighter. The mouth, too, is a little like a death-trap. The lips are compressed, but the under-lip in particular is full and resolute. Altogether, with these staring, protuberant eyes that iron jaw, and that compressed mouth, and the general severity of look M. Waldeck Rousseau might pass for a very grim type of soldier rather than for a man whose triumphs had been attained in the civic contests of the Law Court and the Parliament House. If I were a soldier in trouble I should be very sorry to have M. Waldeck Rousseau as the president of the court-martial that tried me.

Finally, when looking at M. Waldeck Rousseau, I have often had the feeling that somehow or other, the face was familiar to me, and at last I discovered who it was he brought to my mind. It was no other than Mr. Rhodes. The eyes, the jaw, the mouth, the severity of expression, the suggestion of tremendous and crushing force that passes like a steamroller over men and things standing in the way of a great enterprise—these things are the same in the two men. The difference is that the Frenchman, though robust, is built on much lighter lines than the Englishman.

"I have often heard the Emperor William II. speak in public," writes one of his subjects—a professor in Bavaria. "He does not hide the fact that on many occasions he has had cause to regret his words of the previous evening. No matter, he is a brilliant orator. He knows it, too. Ideas crowd in his mind, and phrases to express them abound in his mouth. His voice appears sharp—it is not that really, but simply what one might call schneidig (decisive, determined). He speaks in abrupt sentences, which he punctuates regularly with a gesture of his right arm—a gesture without either grace or elegance, but jerky and energetic. His left hand invariably remains riveted on the hilt of his sword, and his arm—not fully developed—is closely pressed to his side. When the Emperor is going to speak, his physiognomy reflects a succession of impressions curious to watch. His features immobile and even rigid at first, relax immediately he opens his mouth. Lightning, as it were, plays over his energetic face, his eyes sparkle with a fascinating radiancy, and his upper lip, so beautifully formed, reveals every other moment two rows of dazzling white teeth. Everything he says has such a profound sense of conviction, and breathes such zeal, that his listeners are worked upon completely, taken possession of, and no longer dream of being critical. If he had not been Emperor, William II. might have become a popular tribune, capable of moving the "masses" by the effect of his word alone."

The retirement of Sir Salter Pyne from the service of the Amir of Afghanistan has coincided with the publication of that monarch's two-volume autobiography, in which public credit is given for the first time to Sir Salter—when plain Mr. Pyne—for his dual services in setting up the factories at Kabul, and in conducting the negotiations which were the happy turning-point in the relations of England with Afghanistan. The Amir, however, makes no special reference to the extraordinary difficulty of the mission to Simla with which he charged Mr. Pyne. The relations between the Indian Foreign Office and the Amir were at that time, almost hopeless.

Sir Mortimer Durand, Lord Lansdowne's long-suffering Foreign Secretary, had, has he thought, exhausted forbearance in concessions to the Amir, who treated them with silent contempt, and insisted upon sending a communication direct to the Viceroy, thus ignoring the Foreign Office. It was noticeable, moreover, that whereas time was precious if Lord Roberts mission to Kabul—the matter immediately under discussion—was to come off at all, as Lord Roberts time in India was nearly up, yet Mr. Pyne have travelled so slowly from Kabul, that it was evident that he had instructions to bring the proposed "mission" to naught by this means. The obvious conclusion was that the Amir desired to fritter away the time until Lord Roberts, whom he feared, had left India, and then to challenge the issue of a third Afghan war.

Now, Mr. Pyne was no diplomatist. If he had been, his mission would probably have failed, and war would have resulted. The Foreign Office at Simla was against him. Military influence was all against him. Everybody—almost was sure that this last impudent device of the Amir was a trick, and that the proper procedure for the Viceroy was to insist upon an immediate reply through the proper channels to the official letters which the Amir had so coolly refused to answer, although their issue was very plainly peace or war. But Mr. Pyne was no diplomatist. He was a simple-minded engineer who ventured his life in entering the Amir's service in Kabul some years before, and had learned to honour and believe in his Moslem master.

And so it befell that when the Amir confided to him his hopes and fears and bade him go to Simla and repeat them to the Viceroy face to face and to bring back an exact account of the interview, he saw all the pathos of the case. Here was the Amir, with the Russians menacing his Kingdom on one side, the Government of India threatening to send Lord Roberts with a large force on a so-called "mission" to Kabul on the other, with the powerful Hazara tribes in full revolt in the midst of his territories, and spies and intriguers on every hand urging him to suicidal courses. In his extremity he sought man whom he knew to be honest and who, being an Englishman, should be accepted by the Viceroy as honest, to go to India and ascertain by a personal interview whether the Viceroy was honest also.

The inclusion of two harnessed rhinoceroses, ridden by postillions, among the processional steeds with which Lord Curzon was greeted by the Nawab of Junagadh in Kathiawar, was a novelty even for an Indian Viceroy. But (says "Anglo-Indian") the rhinoceros is a very favourite beast of luxury with Eastern potentates, and frequently figures in the accounts of Indian spectacular fights of wild beasts; though it is recorded that as a gladiator the rhinoceros is apt to be disappointing, preferring to grub about in the arena for food to paying attention to the business in hand. The only thing which he is always ready to attack appears to be a man; and there is, or used to be, a rhinoceros at the capital of Gwalior whose homicidal instincts provided much sport for subalterns quartered at Gwalior before the Fort was surrendered to Scindia. The game only required two players beside the rhinoceros, and was very simple.

The beast had an exceedingly violent temper, and was confined in an enclosure half as large as Leicester Square, surrounded with pillars, between which a man could slip easily, but too close for the monster's bulk to pass. Somewhere inside the enclosure his food bucket lay, and the players, taken opposite sides of the enclosure, played football with the bucket. It differed from ordinary football, because only one player could play at a time—the rhinoceros was always looking after the other—and you could never get in more than one kick, because the instant the rhinoceros heard the bang, he was round and after you like a locomotive. That was the chance of the other player, who, dashing in at full speed after the beast, was able to get in one good kick while Rhino was narrowly missing his friend at the opposite barrier.

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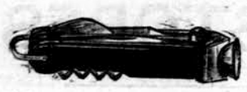

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Turquoise Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

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Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

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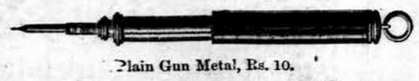
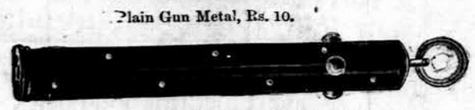


Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

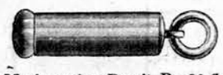
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

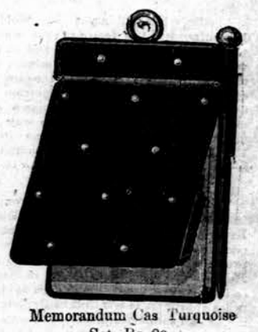


Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.



Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

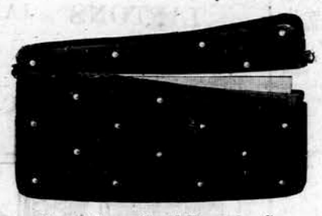


Memorandum Cas Turquoise Set, Rs. 20.

Silver Beaten, Rs. 17

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

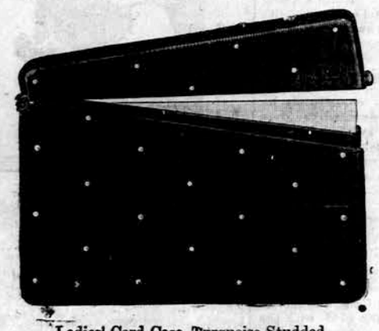


Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8.

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



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